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TO THE

EXERCISES FOR WRITING,

CONTAINED IN

THE INSTITUTES

OF

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

DESIGNED FOR THE AID OF TEACHERS AND PRIVATE
LEARNERS.

BY GOOLD BROWN.

Οἱ πολλοὶ νόμον τοῦ ἔθους ποιοῦσι.

NEW-YORK:

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL S. & WILLIAM WOOD,
No. 261, Pearl-street.

1842

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1842

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P R E F A C E .

"The study of Grammar has been considered as an object of great importance by the wisest men in all ages."—DR. ADAM.

THAT great improvement has been made in the manner of instructing youth in the principles of grammar, will not be doubted by any one acquainted with the books and the modes of teaching formerly employed for this purpose. In consequence of this improvement, the study of grammar, which was once prosecuted chiefly through the medium of the dead languages, and was regarded as the proper business of those only who were to be instructed in Latin and Greek, is now thought to be an appropriate exercise for children in elementary schools. And the sentiment is now generally admitted, that even those who are afterwards to learn other languages, may best acquire a knowledge of the common principles of speech from the grammar of their vernacular tongue. This opinion appears to be confirmed by that experience which is at once the most satisfactory proof of what is feasible, and the only proper test of what is useful. It must, however, be confessed, that an acquaintance with ancient and foreign literature is absolutely necessary for him who would become a thorough philologist or an accomplished scholar; and that the Latin language, the source of many of the modern tongues of Europe, being remarkably regular in its inflections and systematic in its construction, is in itself the most complete exemplar of the structure of speech, and the best foundation for the study of grammar in general. But as the general principles of grammar are common to all languages, and as the only successful method of learning them, is, to commit to memory the definitions and rules which embrace them, it is reasonable to suppose that the language most intelligible to the learner, is the most suitable for the commencement of his grammatical studies. A competent knowledge of English grammar is in itself a valuable attainment, which is within the easy reach of many young persons whose situation in life debars them from the pursuit of general literature.

The attention which has lately been given to the culture of the English language, by a few who have laboured purposely to improve it, and by many who, in various branches of knowledge, have made it the polished vehicle of the most interesting truths, has in a great measure redeemed it from that contempt in which it was formerly held in the halls of learning; but it does not yet appear to be sufficiently attended to, in the course of what is called a liberal education. Compared with other languages, the English exhibits both excellencies and defects; but there are few, if any, to which it ought on the whole to be considered inferior. It is now scarcely necessary to urge, that our language is worthy to be assiduously studied by all who reside where it is spoken, and who have the means and the opportunity to become critically acquainted with it. To every such student, it is vastly more important to be able to speak and write well in English, than to be distinguished for proficiency in the learned languages, and yet ignorant of his own. Classical scholars are too often deficient in this respect.* And their neglect of so desirable an accomplishment, is the more remarkable, and the more censurable, on account of the facility with which those who are acquainted with the ancient languages, may attain to excellence in their English style.

* "Will the greatest mastership in Greek and Latin, or [the] translating [of] these languages into English, avail for the purpose of acquiring an elegant English style? No—we know just the reverse from woful experience! And, as Mr. Locke and the Spectator observe, men who have threshed hard at Greek and Latin for ten or eleven years together, are very often deficient in their own language."—*Preface to the British Grammar*, 8vo. 1784.

Language is, in its own nature, but an imperfect instrument; and even when tuned with the greatest skill, will often be found inadequate to convey the impression we would.* Yet, whatever may be its defects or abuses, it is almost the only medium for the communication of thought and the diffusion of knowledge. In oral discourse the graces of elegance are more lively and attractive, but well-written books are the grand instructors of mankind; the most enduring monuments of human greatness, and the proudest achievements of human intellect. Literature is important inasmuch as it is subservient to objects of the highest concern: religion and morality, liberty and government, fame and happiness, are alike interested in the cause of letters.† The uses of learning are seen in every thing that is not itself useless. It cannot be overrated, but where it is perverted; and whenever that occurs, the remedy is to be sought by opposing learning to learning, till the truth is manifest, and that which is reprehensible is made to appear so. To produce an able and elegant writer may require something more than a knowledge of grammar rules; yet it is argument enough in favour of such rules, that without a knowledge of them no elegant and able writer is produced. Men of genius sometimes affect to despise the pettiness of all grammatical instructions; but this can be no other than affectation, since the usage of the learned is confessedly the basis of such instructions, and several of the loftiest of their own rank appear on the list of grammarians. Hence none can safely condemn the rules of this art, but those who have acquired such skill in it as to be able to frame better ones for themselves.

But, however it may appear that the present state of English literature will bear a favourable comparison with that of any former period, and that our notion of a general improvement in grammatical knowledge is something more than a mere partiality for the learning of our own times; there are still several circumstances on account of which the praise of our present methods of instruction is liable to some just abatement, and by which the progress and spread of such improvements are evidently retarded. Among these, is the want of uniformity and accuracy in our books and modes of teaching. Self-conceit and the rivalry of authorship have kept grammarians at variance from age to age; and nothing can ever terminate their disputes, but the production and general adoption of some system which no man of inferior talents shall hope to be able to displace. But this is a case in which the public liberty of choice should by no means be abridged—a case in which that is most worthy to be chosen, which can best supply the means of choosing judiciously.

The particular views and interests of individuals have given rise and local use to such a multiplicity of meagre epitomes, and capricious modifications of those grammatical treatises which have acquired some reputation; and these compends are severally adhered to by their advocates, with so little regard to taste and scholarship; (of which they are, for the most part, but sorry specimens;) that the general introduction of any one grammar, whatever may be its merits, is an event little to be expected. This diversity is attended by many inconveniences. It subjects parents to useless expense, teachers to unnecessary trouble, and pupils to needless embarrassment. Such is the facility with which many who cannot write for themselves, can remodel the grammatical labours of others, and pass them off under new and diversified forms, and so common has this species of book-making become, that he who labours most for the real improvement of this humble department of literature—he who devotes himself with the greatest diligence and effect to the drudgery of “removing rubbish and clearing obstructions from the paths through which Learning and Genius press forward to conquest and glory,”‡—has the least prospect of an

* “The imperfections attending the only method by which nature enables and directs us to communicate our thoughts to each other, are innumerable. Language is, in its very nature, inadequate, ambiguous, liable to abuse even from negligence, and so liable to it from design, that every man can deceive and betray by it.”—*Butler's Analogy*.

† It was a saying of pope Pius, II. that common men should esteem learning as silver, noblemen value it as gold, and princes prize it as jewels.

‡ *Dr. Johnson*.

adequate remuneration for his services, and the least hope of escaping the reproaches and cavils of the ignorant and the interested.

But there is a still more discouraging abuse to which the industrious grammarian is peculiarly liable, and against which the laws ought to provide a more adequate security: this is the direct depredation of literary freebooters. What motive shall excite a man to long-continued diligence, where, from the nature of his undertaking success is always precarious, and where the praise of his ingenuity and the reward of his labour may be usurped with impunity? This is an evil which is not likely to be much known or regarded, except by those who are immediately exposed to it; and whoever treats the subject with the greatest skill, him it will probably be thought the most profitable thus to rob.

It is not expected that a grammar will be in all respects, or in all its parts, original; and, because some portions of the work may be considered as common stock, the whole is the more liable to be usurped, with perhaps some petty changes of phraseology or position. The first thing which the intelligent examiner of a new grammar ought to ascertain, is, whence the substance of the book is derived. For a large portion of those which are now in use, are egregious plagiarisms; and, in several instances, the entire volume has been silently taken from a single author, and published under a new name. And, what is still more surprising and monstrous, presidents, governors, senators, and judges, professors, doctors, clergymen, and lawyers, a host of titled connoisseurs—with incredible facility, lend their names, not only to works of inferior merit, but to the vilest thefts and the wildest absurdities, palmed off upon their own and the public credulity, under pretence of improvements. The man who thus prefixes his letter of recommendation to an ill-written book, publishes out of mere courtesy, a direct impeachment of his own scholarship or integrity. Yet, how often have we seen the honours of a high office, or even of a worthy name, prostituted to give a temporary or local currency to a book which it would disgrace any man of letters to quote! With such encouragement, nonsense wrestles for the seat of learning, exploded errors are republished as novelties, original writers are plundered by dunces, and men who understand nothing well, profess to teach all sciences.

None will deny, that in many of the grammars now in use, there are numerous inaccuracies and deficiencies,* which cannot but impede the progress of general improvement in this branch of learning. These disadvantages and impediments can be obviated only by a concurrence of sentiment among the learned, founded on that candid discrimination which ought to characterize every teacher, and which might be expected to produce some agreement in matters of criticism, among men whose lives are devoted to literature and the liberal pursuit of knowledge.

The vain pretensions of several modern simplifiers, contrivers of machines, charts, tables, dialogues, vincula, ocular analyses, inductive exercises, and new theories, for the purpose of teaching grammar, may serve to deceive the ignorant, to amuse the visionary, and to excite the admiration of the credulous; but none of these inventions has any favourable relation to the improvement mentioned above. The definitions and rules which constitute the doctrines of grammar, may be variously expressed, arranged, illustrated, and applied; and, in this expression, arrangement, illustration, and application of them, there may be room for some amendment: but no contrivance can ever relieve the pupil from the necessity of committing them thoroughly to memory. The experience of all antiquity is a confirmation of this; and the judicious teacher, though he will not shut his eyes to a real improvement, will be cautious of renouncing the practical lessons of hoary experience for the futile notions of a vain projector.

It has unfortunately become fashionable, to represent this opinion as the result of mere prejudice, and to inveigh against the necessary labour of learning by heart the essential principles of grammar, as a useless and intolerable drudgery. And this popular notion is giving countenance to modes of teaching well calculated to make

* "That all the grammars used in our different schools, public as well as private, are disgraced by errors or defects, is a complaint as just as it is frequent and loud."—*Dr. Wm. Barrow's Essays*, p. 83.

superficial scholars. When those principles are properly defined, disposed, and exemplified, the labour of learning them is far less than has been represented; and the habits of application induced by the usual method of studying grammar, are of the utmost importance to the learner. Experience shows that the task may be achieved during the years of childhood; and that, by an early habit of study, the memory is so improved as to render those exercises easy and familiar which, at a later period would be found difficult and irksome. Some words will be learned before the ideas represented by them are fully comprehended, or the things spoken of are fully understood; but this seems necessarily to arise from the order of nature in the development of the mental faculties; and an acquisition cannot be lightly esteemed, which has signally augmented and improved that faculty on which the pupil's future progress depends.

But definitions and rules committed to memory, and not rendered familiar by practice, will never enable any one to speak and write correctly. Grammar is a practical art; and every person may be esteemed a grammarian in exact proportion to the correctness and elegance of his diction. But strict propriety of language cannot be attained without a thorough knowledge of the principles and rules of grammar; and such a knowledge can never be communicated by instructions that are merely theoretical. The utility of practical exercises, has long been admitted; and most of the grammars published within the last fifty years, contain both examples for parsing to illustrate their doctrines, and selections of faulty composition to be corrected by the learner. Of these selections, Murray's is the most copious, and, in some respects, the most judicious. Several of the earlier ones are ridiculous jumbles of such errors as are never found in any other books, and are scarcely heard among the vulgar; and many of the later ones are mere copies from Murray, published by persons who found it easier to avail themselves of his labours than to make selections of their own.

From the advertisement prefixed to Murray's Key, it appears that his whole book of exercises was designed to be written out by the learner. And it is apprehended, that, by the unnecessary prolixity of many of his examples, he has rendered this task so tedious, that it is seldom performed in the manner he has prescribed. It was therefore thought that a series of exercises, equal in number and variety to Murray's, but consisting of shorter examples, would considerably facilitate the practical application of the principles of grammar, and would be acceptable both to the teacher and the learner. With this view, were the exercises in the Institutes of English Grammar prepared. A slight inspection of the following pages, or of the Grammar itself, will show in what manner the design has been executed.

It is manifest, that exercises either too easy or too difficult, must defeat their own purpose. It was therefore judged expedient, to divide the examples of false construction into two parts, and to place the greater number of them under the rules of syntax, to be corrected *orally* according to formulæ given. A Key to this portion of the false syntax, is published with the Grammar; that the pupil, when he cannot ascertain the error for himself, may have access to the right construction, and be enabled clearly to state the proper correction, and the reason for it. The following Key being adapted to the exercises which are to be *written out* by the learner, should not be put into the hands of the schoolboy. It is designed merely to aid the teacher in correcting the written essays of his pupils, and to give the private learner the satisfaction of knowing when he is right. If the Grammar be used by any teacher who is not familiar with the subject, to him the Key will be indispensably necessary.

GOOLD BROWN.

NEW-YORK, 1832.

A KEY
TO THE
EXERCISES FOR WRITING,
CONTAINED IN THE INSTITUTES
OF
ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

PART I.
EXERCISES IN ORTHOGRAPHY.

[ INSTITUTES OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR, PART I.]

EXERCISE I.—CAPITALS.

1. The pedant quoted Johnson's Dictionary of the English Language, Gregory's Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, Crabb's English Synonymes, Walker's Key to the Pronunciation of Proper Names, Sheridan's Rhetorical Grammar, and The Diversions of Purley.

2. Gratitude is a delightful emotion. The grateful heart at once performs its duty, and endears itself to others.

3. What madness and folly, to deny the Great First Cause! Shall mortal man presume against his Maker? shall he not fear the Omnipotent? shall he not reverence the Everlasting One?—'The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom.'

4. Xerxes the Great, Emperor of Persia, united the Medes, Persians, Bactrians, Lydians, Assyrians, Hyrcanians, and many other nations, in an expedition against Greece.

5. I observed that, when the votaries of Religion were led aside, she commonly recalled them by her emissary Conscience, before Habit had time to enchain them.

6. Hercules is said to have killed the Nemean lion, the Erymanthian boar, the Lernean serpent, and the Stymphalian birds.—The Christian religion has brought all mythologic stories and Milesian fables into disrepute.

7. I live as I did, I think as I did, I love you as I did ; but all these are to no purpose ; the world will not live, think, or love, as I do.—O wretched prince ! O cruel reverse of fortune ! O father of Micipsa !

8. Are these thy views ? proceed, illustrious youth ;
And virtue guard thee to the throne of Truth !

9. Those who pretend to love peace, should remember this maxim : “ It is the second blow that makes the battle.”

EXERCISE II.—CAPITALS.

‘ Time and I will challenge any other two,’ said Philip.—
‘ Thus,’ said Diogenes, ‘ do I trample on the pride of Plato.’
‘ True,’ replied Plato ; ‘ but is it not with the greater pride of Diogenes ? ’

The father, in a transport of joy, burst into the following words : ‘ O excellent Scipio ! Heaven has given thee more than human virtue ! O glorious leader ! O wondrous youth ! ’

Epaminondas, the Theban general, was remarkable for his love of truth. He never told a lie, even in jest.

And Pharaoh said to Joseph, “ Say to thy brethren, ‘ Do this—lade your beasts, and go to the land of Canaan.’ ”

Who is she that with graceful steps and a lively air, trips over yonder plain ? Her name is Health : she is the daughter of Exercise and Temperance.

To the penitent sinner, a Mediator and Intercessor with the Sovereign of the universe, appear comfortable names.

The murder of Abel, the curse and rejection of Cain, and the birth and adoption of Seth, are almost the only events related of the immediate family of Adam, after his fall.

On what foundation stands the warrior’s pride,
How just his hopes, let Swedish Charles decide.

In every leaf that trembles to the breeze,
I hear the voice of God among the trees.

EXERCISE III.—SPELLING.

1. Few know the value of a friend *till* they lose him.

Good men *pass* by offences, and take no revenge.

Hear patiently, *if* thou wouldst speak *well*.

2. The business of *war* is devastation and destruction.

To *err* is human ; to forgive, divine.

A bad speller should not pretend to *scholarship*.

3. It often requires deep *digging*, to obtain pure water.

Praise is most *shunned* by the praise-worthy.

He that hoists too much sail, runs a risk of *oversetting*.

4. Quarrels are more easily begun than *ended*.
Contempt leaves a *deeper* scar than anger.
Of all tame animals the *flatterer* is the most mischievous.
5. Quacks are generally more venturesome than *skilful*.
He that *wilfully* injures others, is a bad citizen.
Oddity may excite attention, but it cannot gain esteem.
6. Good examples are very *convincing* teachers.
Doubts should not excite contention, but *inquiry*.
Obliging conduct procures deserved esteem.
7. Wise men measure time by their *improvement* of it.
Learn to estimate all things by their real *usefulness*.
Encouragement increases with success.
8. Nothing essential to *happiness* is unattainable.
Vices, though near relations, are all at *variance*.
Before thou *deniest* a favour, consider the request.
9. *Good-will* is a more powerful motive than constraint.
A *well-spent* day prepares us for sweet repose.
The path of fame is *altogether* an *uphill* road.

EXERCISE IV.—SPELLING.

1. He is *tall* enough who walks uprightly.
Repetition makes *small* transgressions great.
Religion regulates the *will* and affections.
2. To carry a *full cup* even, requires a steady hand.
Idleness is the nest in which mischief lays its *eggs*.
The whole journey of life is *beset* with foes.
3. Peace of mind should be *preferred* to bodily safety.
A bad *beginning* is unfavourable to success.
Very fruitful trees often need to be *propped*.
4. None ever gained esteem by tattling and *gossiping*.
Religion purifies, fortifies, and *tranquilizes* the mind.
They had all been *closeted* together a long time.
5. Let every one be *fully* persuaded in his own mind.
Indolence and *listlessness* are foes to happiness.
Carelessness has occasioned many a wearisome step.
6. In all thy *undertakings*, ponder the motive and the end.
We cannot wrong others without *injuring* ourselves.
A *durable* good cannot spring from an external cause.
7. *Duly* appreciate and improve your privileges.
To borrow of future time, is thriftless *management*.
He who is *truly* a *freeman* is above mean compliances.
8. *Pitying* friends cannot save us in a *dying* hour.
Wisdom rescues the *decays* of age from aversion.
Valleys are generally more fertile than hills.
9. Cold *numbness* had quite bereft her of sense,

A cascade, or *waterfall*, is a charming object in scenery.
 Nettles grow in the *vineyard* of the *slothful*.
 Tuition is lost on idlers and *numskulls*.

EXERCISE V.—SPELLING.

1. He that *scoffs* at the crooked, should beware of stooping.
 Pictures that resemble flowers, *smell* only of paint.
 Misdemeanors are the pioneers of *gross* vices.
2. To *remit* a wrong, leaves the offender in debt.
 Superlative commendation is near *akin* to detraction.
 Piety *admits* not of excessive sorrow.
3. You are safe in *forgetting* benefits you have *conferred*.
 He has run well who has *outstripped* his own errors.
 See that you have ballast proportionate to your *rigging*.
4. The *biases* of prejudice often preclude convincement.
 Rather follow the wise than lead the *foolish*.
 To reason with the angry, is like *whispering* to the deaf.
 A *bigoted* judge needs no time for deliberation.
 The gods of this world have many *worshippers*.
5. *Crossness* has more subjects than admirers.
Fearlessness conquers where *Blamelessness* is armour-bearer.
6. Many things are chiefly valued for their *rarity*.
 Vicious old age is hopeless and *deplorable*.
Irreconcilable animosity is always *blamable*.
7. Treachery lurks beneath a *guileful* tongue.
 Disobedience and mischief deserve *chastisement*.
 By self-examination, we discover the *lodgements* of sin.
 The passions often mislead the *judgement*.
8. To be happy without *holiness*, is impossible.
 And all within were walks and *alleys* wide.
 Call imperfection what thou *fanciest* such.
 Without fire, *chimneys* are useless.
9. The true philanthropist deserves a universal *passport*.
 Ridicule is generally but the froth of *ill-nature*.
 All *misspent* time will one day be regretted.

EXERCISE VI.—SPELLING.

Fiction may soften, without *improving* the heart.
 Affectation is a sprout that should be *nipped* in the bud.
 A *covetous* person is always in want.
 Fashion is *comparable* to an ignis-fatuus.
 Fair appearances *sometimes* cover foul purposes.
 Garnish not your commendations with *flattery*.
 Never utter a *falsehood* even for truth's sake.
 Medicines should be *administered* with caution.

We have here no *continuing* city, no *abiding* rest.
 Many a *trap* is laid to ensnare the feet of youth.
 We are caught as *sillily* as the bird in the net.
 By *deferring* repentance, we accumulate sorrows.
 To preach to the *dronish*, is, to waste your words.
 We are often *benefited* by what we have dreaded.
 We may be *successful*, and yet disappointed.
 In *rebuses*, pictures are used to represent words.
 He is in great danger who *parleys* with conscience.
 Your men of *forehead* are magnificent in promises.
 A true friend is a most *valuable* acquisition.
 It is not a bad memory that forgets *injuries*.
 Weigh your subject *well*, before you speak *positively*.
 Difficulties are often increased by *mismanagement*.
 Diseases are more *easily* prevented than cured.
 Contrivers of mischief often *entrap* themselves.
 Corrupt speech indicates a *distempered* mind.
 Asseveration does not *always* remove doubt.
 Hypocrites are like wolves in sheeps' *clothing*.
 Ostentatious *liberality* is its own paymaster.

EXERCISE VII.—SPELLING.

A *downhill* road may be travelled with ease.
 Distempered fancy can *swell* a *molehill* to a mountain.
 Let your own *unbiased* *judgement* determine.
 A knave can often *undersell* his honest neighbours.
 Xenophanes *preferred* reputation to wealth.
 True politeness is the *offspring* of benevolence.
 Levellers are generally the dupes of *designing* men.
 Rewards are for those who have *fulfilled* their duty.
 Who trusts a hungry boy in a *cupboard* of dainties?
 Misery acquaints a man with strange *bedfellows*.
 The liberal man ties his purse with a *bow-knot*.
Double-dealers are seldom long in favour.
 The characters of the *crossrow* have wrought wonders.
 The plagiarist is a *jackdaw* decked with stolen plumes.
 All virtues are in *agreement*; all vices, at *variance*.
Personal liberty is every man's natural *birthright*.
 There, *wrapped* in clouds, the *bluish* hills ascend.
 The birds frame to thy song their *cheerful cheruping*.
 There *figs*, *skydied*, a purple hue disclose.
 Lysander goes twice a day to the *chocolate-house*.
 Years following years, steal *something* every day.
 The soul of the *slothful* does but drowse in his body.
 What think you of a *clergyman* in a soldier's *dress*?

Justice is here holding the *steelyard* for a balance.
 The *humming-bird* is sometimes no bigger than an *humble-bee*.
 The muskitoes will make you as *spotted* as a *salmon-trout*.
 Cruelty to animals is a malicious and *low-lived* vice.
 Absolute Necessity must sign their *death-warrant*.
 He who catches flies, emulates the *gnat-snapper*.
 The *frogs* had long lived unmolested in a *horse-pond*.
 'These are *villainous* creatures,' says a *blockheaded* boy.

The *robin-red-breast* till of late had rest ;
 And children sacred held a martin's nest.—*Pope*.

OBSERVATION.—The exercises in spelling being designed to direct the learner's attention to the Rules, and show him what orthography is analogical, all the words which have any relation to the Rules, are here spelled according to them. In most of these words, custom confirms the analogy ; in some, it wavers ; and, in a few, it inclines to anomaly. Deviations from both custom and analogy, are gross errors. When custom is doubtful or divided, analogy should be allowed to determine : as in *alleys*, *valleys*, *rebuses*, *biases*, *biased*, *bigoted*, *closeted*, *benefited*, *worshippers*, *gossiping*, *downhill*, *watfall*, *abridgement*, *acknowledgement* ; and perhaps we may add, *judgement*, *unbiased*, *villainous*, *tranquillize*, and *misspent*. *Traveled* and *levelers* are analogical, and approved by some writers ; but custom doubles the last *l*. *Muskitto* is a diminutive from the Latin *musca*, a fly ; and is properly spelled in this manner in *Todd's Johnson*.

PART II.

EXERCISES IN ETYMOLOGY.

[□ INSTITUTES OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR, PART II.]

EXERCISE I.—ARTICLES.

1. "Prefix the definite article," &c. thus—*The* path, *the* paths; *the* loss, *the* losses; *the* name, *the* names; *the* page, *the* pages; *the* want, *the* wants; *the* doubt, *the* doubts; *the* votary, *the* votaries.

2. "Prefix the indefinite article," &c. thus—*An* age, *an* error, *an* idea, *an* omen, *an* urn, *an* arch, *a* bird, *a* cage, *a* dream, *an* empire, *a* farm, *a* grain, *a* horse, *an* idol, *a* jay, *a* king, *a* lady, *a* man, *a* novice, *an* opinion, *a* pony, *a* quail, *a* raven, *a* sample, *a* trade, *an* uncle, *a* vessel, *a* window, *a* youth, *a* zone, *a* whirlwind, *a* union, *an* onion, *a* unit, *an* eagle, *a* house, *an* honour, *an* hour, *a* herald, *a* habitation, *an* hospital, *a* harper, *a* harpoon, *a* ewer, *an* eye, *a* humour.

3. "Insert the definite article," &c. thus—George *the* Second—*the* fair appearance—part *the* first—reasons *the* most obvious—*the* good man—*the* wide circle—*the* man of honour—*the* man of *the* world—*the* old books—*the* common people—*the* same person—*the* smaller piece—*the* rich and *the* poor—*the* first and *the* last—all *the* time—*the* great excess—*the* nine muses—how rich *the* reward—so small *the* number—all *the* ancient writers—in *the* nature of things—much *the* better course.

4. "Insert the indefinite article," &c. thus—*A* new name—*a* very quick motion—*an* other sheep—such *a* power—what *an* instance—*a* great weight—such *a* worthy cause—too great *a* difference—*a* high honour—*an* humble station—*a* universal law—what *a* strange event—so deep *an* interest—as firm *a* hope—so great *a* wit—*a* humorous story—such *a* person—*a* few dollars—*a* little reflection.

EXERCISE II.—NOUNS.

1. "Write the plural of the following nouns:" thus—Town, *towns*; country, *countries*; case, *cases*; pin, *pins*; needle, *needles*; harp, *harps*; pen, *pens*; sex, *sexes*; rush, *rushes*; arch, *arches*; marsh, *marshes*; monarch, *monarchs*; blemish, *blemishes*; distich, *distichs*; princess, *princesses*; gas, *gasses*; bias, *biases*; stigma, *stigmas*; wo, *woes*; grotto, *grottoes*; folio, *folios*; punctilio, *punctilios*; ally, *allies*;

duty, *duties* ; toy, *toys* ; money, *moneys* ; entry, *entries* ; valley, *valleys* ; volley, *volleys* ; half, *halves* ; dwarf, *dwarfs* ; strife, *strifes* ; knife, *knives* ; roof, *roofs* ; muff, *muffs* ; staff, *staves* ; chief, *chiefs* ; sheaf, *sheaves* ; mouse, *mice* ; penny, *pence* ; ox, *oxen* ; foot, *feet* ; erratum, *errata* ; axis, *axes* ; thesis, *theses* ; criterion, *criteria* ; bolus, *boluses* ; rebus, *rebuses* ; son-in-law, *sons-in-law* ; pailful, *pailfuls* ; man-servant, *man-servants*.


2. "Write the feminines corresponding to the following nouns : " thus—Earl, *countess* ; friar, *nun* ; stag, *hind* ; lord, *lady* ; duke, *dutchess* ; marquis, *marchioness* ; hero, *heroine* ; executor, *executrix* ; nephew, *niece* ; heir, *heiress* ; actor, *actress* ; enchanter, *enchantress* ; hunter, *huntress* ; prince, *princess* ; traitor, *traitress* ; lion, *lioness* ; arbiter, *arbitress* ; tutor, *tutroess* ; songster, *songstress* ; abbot, *abbess* ; master, *mistress* ; uncle, *aunt* ; widower, *widow* ; son, *daughter* ; landgrave, *landgravine*.

3. "Write the possessive case, singular, of the following nouns : " thus—Table, *table's* ; leaf, *leaf's* ; boy, *boy's* ; torch, *torch's* ; park, *park's* ; porch, *porch's* ; portico, *portico's* ; lynx, *lynx's* ; calf, *calf's* ; sheep, *sheep's* ; wolf, *wolf's* ; echo, *echo's* ; folly, *folly's* ; cavern, *cavern's* ; father-in-law, *father-in-law's* ; court-martial, *court-martial's*.

4. "Write the possessive case, plural, of the following nouns : " thus—Priest, *priests'* ; tutor, *tutors'* ; scholar, *scholars'* ; mountain, *mountains'* ; city, *cities'* ; courtier, *courtiers'* ; judge, *judges'* ; citizen, *citizens'* ; woman, *women's* ; servant, *servants'* ; writer, *writers'* ; grandmother, *grandmothers'*.

5. "Write the possessive case, both singular and plural, of the following nouns." thus—Body, *body's*, *bodies'* ; fancy, *fancy's*, *fancies'* ; lady, *lady's*, *ladies'* ; attorney, *attorney's*, *attorneys'* ; negro, *negro's*, *negroes'* ; nuncio, *nuncio's*, *nuncios'* ; life, *life's*, *lives'* ; brother, *brother's*, *brothers'* ; deer, *deer's*, *deers'* ; child, *child's*, *children's* ; wife, *wife's*, *wives'* ; goose, *goose's*, *geese's* ; beau, *beau's*, *beaus'* ; envoy, *envoy's*, *envoys'* ; distaff, *distaff's*, *distaffs'* ; colloquy, *colloquy's*, *colloquies'* ; hero, *hero's*, *heroes'* ; thief, *thief's*, *thieves'* ; wretch, *wretch's*, *wretches'*.

EXERCISE III.—ADJECTIVES.

[ The first two paragraphs of this exercise may be variously written, and yet be correct. The words here given are merely a specimen : many others may be written with equal propriety.]

1. "Annex suitable nouns to each of the following adjectives:" thus—Good *news*, great *men*, tall *trees*, wise *people*, strong *drink*, dark *cellars*, dangerous *sports*, dismal *howlings*, drowsy *servants*, twenty *volumes*, true *stories*, difficult *questions*, pale *countenance*, livid *streaks*, ripe *fruit*, delicious *flavour*, stormy *day*, rainy *night*, convenient *place*, heavy *load*.

2. "Prefix a suitable adjective to each of the following nouns;" thus—*Some* man, *dutiful* son, *rich* merchant, *hard* work, *high* fence, *great* fear, *extreme* poverty, *beautiful* picture, *young* prince, *tedious* delay, *painful* suspense, *wicked* devices, *destructive* follies, *strange* actions.

3. "Compare the following adjectives:" thus—Black, *black*er, *black*est; bright, *bright*er, *bright*est; short, *short*er, *short*est; white, *whit*er, *whit*est; old, *old*er, *old*est; high, *high*er, *high*est; wet, *wet*ter, *wet*test; big, *big*ger, *big*gest; few, *few*er, *few*est; lovely, *lovel*ier, *lovel*iest; dry, *dri*er, *dri*est; fat, *fatt*er, *fatt*est; good, *bett*er, *bett*est; bad, *wors*e, *wors*t; little, *less*, *leas*t; much, *more*, *most*; many, *more*, *most*; far, *farth*er, *farth*est.

4. "Express the degrees of the following qualities by the comparative adverbs of increase:" thus—Delightful, *more* delightful, *most* delightful; comfortable, *more* comfortable, *most* comfortable; agreeable, *more* agreeable, *most* agreeable; pleasant, *more* pleasant, *most* pleasant; fortunate, *more* fortunate, *most* fortunate; valuable, *more* valuable, *most* valuable; wretched, *more* wretched, *most* wretched; vivid, *more* vivid, *most* vivid; timid, *more* timid, *most* timid; poignant, *more* poignant, *most* poignant; excellent, *more* excellent, *most* excellent.

5. "Express the degrees of the following qualities by the comparative adverbs of diminution:" thus—Objectionable, *less* objectionable, *least* objectionable; formidable, *less* formidable, *least* formidable; forcible, *less* forcible, *least* forcible; comely, *less* comely, *least* comely; pleasing, *less* pleasing, *least* pleasing; obvious, *less* obvious, *least* obvious; censurable, *less* censurable, *least* censurable; prudent, *less* prudent, *least* prudent.

EXERCISE IV.—PRONOUNS.

1. "Write the nominative plural of the following pronouns:" thus—I, *we*; thou, *ye* or *you*; he, *they*; she, *they*; it, *they*; who, *who*; which, *which*; what, *what*; that, *that*.

2. "Write the declension of the following pronouns:" thus—

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N. myself,	N. ourselves,	N. herself,	N. themselves,
P. _____	P. _____	P. _____	P. _____
O. myself;	O. ourselves.	O. herself;	O. themselves.
N. thyself,	N. yourselves,	N. itself,	N. themselves,
P. _____	P. _____	P. _____	P. _____
O. thyself;	O. yourselves.	O. itself;	O. themselves.
N. himself,	N. themselves.	N. whosoever,	N. whosoever,
P. _____	P. _____	P. whosoever,	P. whosoever,
O. himself;	O. themselves.	O. whomsoever;	O. whomsoever.

3. "Write the following words in their customary form:" thus—Her's, *hers*; it's, *its*; our's, *ours*; yours', *yours*; their's, *theirs*; who's, *whose*; meself, *myself*; hisself, *himself*; theirselves, *themselves*.

4. "Write the objective singular of all the simple pronouns:" thus—*Me, thee, him, her, it—whom, which, what, that.*

5. "Write the objective plural of all the simple pronouns:" thus—*Us, you, them, them, them—whom, which, what, that.*

EXERCISE V.—VERBS.

1. "Write the four principal parts of each of the following verbs:" thus—Slip, slipped, slipping, slipped; thrill, thrilled, thrilling, thrilled; caress, caressed, caressing, caressed; force, forced, forcing, forced; release, released, releasing, released; crop, cropped, cropping, cropped; try, tried, trying, tried; die, died, dying, died; obey, obeyed, obeying, obeyed; delay, delayed, delaying, delayed; destroy, destroyed, destroying, destroyed; deny, denied, denying, denied; buy, bought, buying, bought; come, came, coming, come; do, did, doing, done; feed, fed, feeding, fed; lie, lay, lying, lain; say, said, saying, said; huzza, huzzaed, huzzaing, huzzaed.

2. "Write the following preterits in their appropriate form:" thus—Exprest, *expressed*; stript, *stripped*; learnt, *learned*; dropt, *dropped*; jumpt, *jumped*; prest, *pressed*; topt, *topped*; whipt, *whipped*; spoilt, *spoiled*; propt, *propped*; fixt, *fixed*; staid, *stayed*; past, *passed*; crost, *crossed*; stept, *stepped*; distrest, *distressed*; gusht, *gushed*; confest, *confessed*; snapt, *snapped*; blest, *blessed*; shipt, *shipped*; kist, *kissed*; discust, *discussed*; lackt, *lacked*.

3. "Write the following verbs in the indicative mood, present tense, second person, singular:" thus—Move, *movest*;

strive, *strivest*; please, *pleasest*; reach, *reacheſt*; confess, *confesseſt*; fix, *fixeſt*; deny, *denieſt*; survive, *survivest*; know, *knoweſt*; go, *goeſt*; outdo, *outdoeſt*; close, *closeſt*; lose, *loſeſt*; pursue, *pursueſt*.

4. "Write the following verbs in the indicative mood, present tense, singular:" thus—Leave, *leaves*; seem, *seems*; search, *searches*; impeach, *impeaches*; fear, *fears*; redress, *redresses*; comply, *complies*; bestow, *bestows*; do, *does*; woo, *woos*; sue, *sues*; view, *views*; allure, *allures*; rely, *relies*; beset, *besets*; release, *releases*; be, *is*; bias, *biases*.

5. "Write the following verbs in the subjunctive mood, present tense, in the three persons, singular:" thus—If I *serve*, if thou *serve*, if he *serve*; and the rest in like manner, without variation.

EXERCISE VI.—VERBS.

1. "Write a synopsis of the first person singular of the active verb AMUSE, conjugated affirmatively:" thus—IND. I amuse, I amused, I have amused, I had amused, I shall amuse, I shall have amused. POT. I may amuse, I might amuse, I may have amused, I might have amused. SUBJ. If I amuse, If I amused.

2. "Write a synopsis of the second person singular of the neuter verb SIT, conjugated affirmatively in the solemn style:" thus—IND. Thou sittest, Thou satteſt, Thou haſt ſat, Thou haſt ſat, Thou wilt ſit, Thou wilt have ſat. POT. Thou mayſt ſit, Thou mightſt ſit, Thou mayſt have ſat, Thou mightſt have ſat. SUBJ. If thou ſit, If thou ſat. IMP. Sit thou, or Do thou ſit.

3. "Write a synopsis of the third person singular of the active verb SPEAK, conjugated affirmatively in the compound form:" thus—IND. He is ſpeaking, He was ſpeaking, He has been ſpeaking, He had been ſpeaking, He will be ſpeaking, He will have been ſpeaking. POT. He may be ſpeaking, He might be ſpeaking, He may have been ſpeaking, He might have been ſpeaking. SUBJ. If he be ſpeaking, if he were ſpeaking.

4. "Write a synopsis of the first person plural of the passive verb BE REDUCED, conjugated affirmatively:" thus—IND. We are reduced, We were reduced, We have been reduced, We had been reduced, We shall be reduced, We shall have been reduced. POT. We may be reduced, We might be reduced, We may have been reduced, We might have been reduced. SUBJ. If we be reduced, If we were reduced.

5. "Write a synopsis of the second person plural of the

active verb *LOSE*, conjugated negatively;” thus—IND. You do not lose, You did not lose, You have not lost, You had not lost, You will not lose, You will not have lost. POT. You may not lose, You might not lose, You may not have lost, You might not have lost. SUBJ. If you lose not, If you lost not. IMP. Lose not, or Do not lose.

6. “Write a synopsis of the third person plural of the neuter verb *STAND*, conjugated interrogatively:” thus—IND. Do they stand? Did they stand? Have they stood? Had they stood? Will they stand? Will they have stood? POT. May they stand? Might they stand? May they have stood? Might they have stood?

7. “Write a synopsis of the first person singular of the active verb *DERIVE*, conjugated interrogatively and negatively:” thus—IND. Do I not derive? Did I not derive? Have I not derived? Had I not derived? Shall I not derive? Shall I not have derived? POT. May I not derive? Might I not derive? May I not have derived? Might I not have derived?

EXERCISE VII.—PARTICIPLES.

1. “Write the simple imperfect participles of the following verbs:” thus—Belong, *belonging*; provoke, *provoking*; degrade, *degrading*; impress, *impressing*; fly, *flying*; do, *doing*; survey, *surveying*; vie, *vying*; coo, *cooing*; let, *letting*; hit, *hitting*; put, *putting*; defer, *deferring*; differ, *differing*; remember, *remembering*.

2. “Write the perfect participles of the following verbs:” thus—Turn, *turned*; burn, *burned*; learn, *learned*; deem, *deemed*; crowd, *crowded*; choose, *chosen*; draw, *drawn*; hear, *heard*; lend, *lent*; sweep, *swept*; tear, *torn*; thrust, *thrust*; steal, *stolen*; write, *written*; delay, *delayed*; imply, *implied*; exist, *existed*.

3. “Write the pluperfect participles of the following verbs:” thus—Depend, *having depended*; dare, *having dared*; deny, *having denied*; value, *having valued*; forsake, *having forsaken*; bear, *having borne*; set, *having set*; sit, *having sat*; lay, *having laid*; mix, *having mixed*; speak, *having spoken*; sleep, *having slept*; allot, *having allotted*.

4. “Write the following participles in their appropriate form:” thus—Dipt, *dipped*; deckt, *decked*; markt, *marked*; equipt, *equipped*; ingulft, *ingulfed*; embarrast, *embarrassed*; astonisht, *astonished*; tost, *tossed*; embost, *embossed*; absorpt, *absorbed*; attackt, *attacked*; gasht, *gashed*; soakt, *soaked*; hackt, *hacked*; blest, *blessed*; curst, *cursed*.

5. “Write the regular participles which are now generally

preferred to the following irregular ones :” thus—Clad, *clothed* ; graven, *graved* ; hoven, *heaved* ; hewn, *hewed* ; knelt, *kneeled* ; leant, *leaned* ; lit, *lighted* ; mown, *mowed* ; quit, *quitted* ; riven, *rived* ; sawn, *sawed* ; sodden, *seethed* ; shaven, *shaved* ; shorn, *sheared* ; sown, *sowed* ; strown, *strowed* ; swollen, *swelled* ; thriven, *thrived* ; wrought, *worked*.

6. “Write the irregular participles which are commonly preferred to the following regular ones :” thus—Bended, *bent* ; builded, *built* ; catched, *caught* ; creeped, *crept* ; dealt, *dealt* ; digged, *dug* ; dreamed, *dreamt* ; dwelled, *dwelt* ; gilded, *gilt* ; girded, *girt* ; hanged, *hung* ; knitted, *knit* ; laded, *laden* ; meant, *meant* ; reaved, *reft* ; shined, *shone* ; slitted, *slit* ; splitted, *split* ; stringed, *strung* ; strived, *striven* ; weeped, *wept* ; wonted, *wont* ; wringed, *wrung*.

EXERCISE VIII.—ADVERBS, &c.

1. “Compare the following adverbs :” thus—Soon, *sooner*, *soonest* ; often, *oftener*, *oftenest* ; well, *better*, *best* ; badly or ill, *worse*, *worst* ; little, *less*, *least* ; much, *more*, *most* ; far, *farther*, *farthest* ; forth, *further*, *furthest*.

2. “Prefix the comparative adverbs of increase to each of the following adverbs :” thus—Purely, *more* purely, *most* purely ; fairly, *more* fairly, *most* fairly ; sweetly, *more* sweetly, *most* sweetly ; earnestly, *more* earnestly, *most* earnestly ; patiently, *more* patiently, *most* patiently ; completely, *more* completely, *most* completely ; fortunately, *more* fortunately, *most* fortunately ; profitably, *more* profitably, *most* profitably.

3. “Prefix the comparative adverbs of diminution to the following adverbs :” thus—Secretly, *less* secretly, *least* secretly ; slily, *less* slily, *least* slily ; liberally, *less* liberally, *least* liberally ; favourably, *less* favourably, *least* favourably ; powerfully, *less* powerfully, *least* powerfully.

4. “Insert suitable conjunctions in place of the following dashes :” thus—Love *and* fidelity are inseparable. Beware of parties *and* factions. Do well, *and* boast not. Improve time *as* it flies. There would be few paupers, *if* no time were lost. Be not proud, *for* thou art human. I saw *that* it was necessary. Honesty is better *than* policy. Neither he *nor* I can do it. It must be done *either* to-day *or* to-morrow. Take care *lest* thou fall. Though I should boast, *yet* am I nothing.

5. “Insert suitable prepositions in place of the following dashes :” thus—Plead *for* the dumb. Qualify thyself *for* action *by* study. Think often *on* the worth *of* time. Live *in* peace *with* all men. Keep *within* compass. Jest not *on* serious subjects. Take no part *in* slander. Guilt starts *at* its

own shadow. Grudge not *in* giving. Go not *to* sleep *in* malice. Debate not *with* temptation. Depend not *on* the stores of others. Contend not *about* trifles. Many fall *in* grasping *after* things *beyond* their reach. Be deaf *to* detraction.

6. "Correct the following sentences, and adapt the interjections to the emotions expressed by the other words:" thus—*Alas! alas!* I am undone. *Heighho!* I am tired. *Hush!* be still. *Holla!* this way. *Pshaw!* what nonsense! *Hey!* I am delighted. *Pugh!* it is contemptible. *O* for that sympathetic glow! *Ha!* what withering phantoms glare!

PART III.

EXERCISES IN SYNTAX.

[II INSTITUTES OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR, PART III.]

EXERCISE I.—ARTICLES.

Christianity claims *a* heavenly origin.

A useless excellence is a contradiction in terms.

It would have *a* happy influence on genius.

Part not with *an* old friend for *a* new acquaintance.

Justice eyes not the parties, but *the* cause.

I found in him *a* friend, and not *a* mere promiser.

These fathers lived in the fourth and *the* following century—

Better: *in the fourth and the fifth century—or, in the fourth and fifth centuries.*

The rich and *the* poor are seldom intimate.

The Bible contains the Old and New Testaments—or, *the Old and the New Testament.*

An elegant and *a* florid style are very different.

Humility is *a* deep which no man can fathom.

True cheerfulness is the privilege of innocence.

Devotion is *a* refuge from human frailty.

Duplicity and friendship are not congenial.

Familiarity with the vicious fosters vice.

Forced happiness is *a* solecism in terms.

Favourites are generally the objects of envy.

Equivocation is *a* mean and sneaking vice.

He sent *an* other and rather more modest letter—

Better: He sent another letter, which was rather more modest.

Flatterers are put to flight by adversity.

Obstinacy is unfavourable to the discovery of truth.

Conic sections are *a* part of geometry.

What is the proper meaning of *Landgrave*?

Sensuality is one kind of pleasure, such *a* one as it is.

What sovereign assumes the title of Autocrat?

Believe me, the man is less *a* fool than knave.

Hé is *a* much deeper deceiver than sufferer.

Laziness is *a* greater thief than *a* pick-pocket.

The heroes who then flourished, have passed away.

The time which is to come, may not come to us.

EXERCISE II.—NOUNS.

A friend should bear *a* friend's infirmities.

Deviations from rectitude are approaches to sin.

Crafty *persons* often entrap themselves.
Men's minds seem to be somewhat variously constituted.
 The great doctors, *adepts* in science, often disagree.
 The two men were ready to cut each *other's* throat.
 We went at the rate of five *miles* an hour.
 His income is a thousand *pounds* a year.
 Five *bushels* of wheat are worth forty *shillings*.
 Reading is one *means* of acquiring knowledge.
 The well is at least ten *fathoms* deep.
 I shall be a hundred *miles* off by that time.
Wisdom's and *Folly's* votaries travel different roads.
 The true philanthropist is *the friend of all mankind*.
 He desires *the happiness of the whole human race*.
 The *idler's* and the spendthrift's *fault* are similar.
 A good *man's* words inflict no injury.
 Be not generous at other *people's* expense.
 True hope is swift, and flies with *swallow's* wings.
Life's current holds its course, and never returns.
 Many assume *Virtue's* livery, who shun her service.
 I left the parcel at Richardson's, the *bookseller*.
 The books are for sale at Samuel *Wood* and Sons'.
 Where shall we find friendship like *David* and Jonathan's?
 Acquiesce for *the sake of peace and harmony*.
 The *moon's* disk often appears larger than the *sun's*.
 Consult *Sheridan's*, *Johnson's*, and Walker's Dictionary.
 Such was *the economy of my uncle's agent's* wife.
 A frugal plenty marks the wise *man's* board.
 This mob, for *honesty's* sake, broke open all the prisons.
 Our sacks shall be a *means* to sack the city.
 Such was the economy of the wife *of my uncle's agent*.
 These *emmet's*, how little they are in our eyes!
Children's minds may be easily overloaded.

EXERCISE III.—ADJECTIVES.

A palmistry at which *these* vermin are very dexterous.
This kind of knaves I know.
 Vanity has more subjects than any *other* of the passions.
 The vain are delighted with *new and fashionable* dresses.
 So highly did they esteem *these* goods.
 Washington has been honoured more than any *other* American.
 Which is the *loftiest* of the Asiatic mountains?
These ashes they were very careful to preserve.
 Is not she the *youngest* of the three sisters?
 Could not some less *noble* plunder satisfy thee?

I can assign a *stronger and more satisfactory* reason.
 Peter was older than any *other* of the twelve apostles—or,
Peter was the oldest of the twelve apostles.
 Peace of mind is *more easily* lost than gained.
 Of *these* victuals he was always very fond.
 Man has more wants than any *other* animal.
 Of all practical rules this is the most complex.
 Is not French more fashionable than any *other* language?
 Vice never leads to *honoured old age*.
 Cloths of *an inferior* quality are more salable.
 This is found in no book published *previously* to mine.
 He turned away with the *utmost* contempt.
 Time glides *swiftly* and *imperceptibly* away.
 Of their *ulterior* measures I know nothing.
 My *last three* letters were never answered.
 Fortune may frown on the *greatest* (or, *the most extraordinary*) genius.
 It becomes a gentleman to speak *correctly*.
 The most *lofty* (or, *the loftiest*) mountain is Mont Blanc.
 If a man acts *foolishly*, is he to be esteemed wise?
 Drop your acquaintance with *those* bad boys.
 They sat *silent* and motionless an hour and a half.
 Quiet minds, like smooth water, reflect *clearly*.

True faith, true policy, united ran;
That was but love of God, and *this* of man.

EXERCISE IV.—PRONOUNS.

He that presumes much, has much to fear.
 They best can bear reproof, *who* merit praise.
 A few pupils, older than *I*, excited my emulation.
 Every man will find *himself* in the state of Adam.
 None are more rich than *they* who are content.
 Scotland and *thou* did in each other live.
 These trifles do not deserve our attention.
 Truth is ever to be preferred for *its* own sake.
 Thou art afraid—else, what ails *thee*?
 It is not Lemuel, but God, *that* you have offended.
 All things *that* have life, aspire to God.
 So great was the multitude *which* followed him.
 He *that* (or *who*) would advance, should not look backwards.
 It was Sir Billy—*which* is another name for a fop.
 I take up the arguments in the order *in which* they stand.
 There is nothing, with respect to me, and such as *I*.
Him that is bribed, the people will abhor.
 The day *on which* the accident happened, is not recorded.

We know not *whom* to trust; *they* who seem fair, are false.
 The reason *for which* I told it, was this; *thou* wast in danger.
 I did not know the precise time *at which* it occurred.
 Here he *who asks the question*, answers it.
 Who *that* beheld the outrage, could remain inactive?
 This was the prison *in which* we were confined.
 I could not believe but *that* it was a reality.
 It was the boys, and not the dog, *that* broke the basin.
 An unprincipled junto *are* not nice about *their* means—or, *is*
 not nice about *its* means.
 The people forced *their* way, and demanded *their* rights.
 Avoid lightness and frivolity: *they are* allied to folly.
 Either wealth or power may ruin *its* possessor.
 It was Joseph, *he* whom Pharaoh promoted.
 Origen's mother hid his clothes, to prevent *his* going—or *to*
 prevent *him from going*.
He that withholdeth corn, the people shall curse him.
Him that withholdeth corn, the people shall curse.
 I have always thought *you* honest, till now.
I being but a boy, they took no notice of me.
Them that receive me, I will richly reward.
 Had it been *they*, they would have stopped.
 Vain pomp, and glory of this world, I hate *you*.
 It was not *I*, that gave you that answer.
 Between you and *me*, he is a greater thief than author.
 Any dunce can copy what you or *I* shall write.
 You seem to forget *whom* you are talking to.
Thou being a stranger, the child was afraid.
 This was the most remarkable event *that* occurred.
 Happy are *they* whose pleasure is their duty.

EXERCISE V.—VERBS.

Where *were* you standing during the transaction?
Were you there when the pistol was fired?
 Thou *seest* how little difference there *is*.
 If he *has* failed, it was not through my neglect.
 Patience and diligence, like faith, *remove* mountains.
 There *were* many reasons for not disturbing my repose.
 The train of brass artillery and other ordnance, *is* immense.
 Art thou the man that *came* from Judah?
 What eye those long, long labyrinths *dares* explore?
 Magnus and his friends *were* barbarously treated.
 The propriety of these restrictions, *is* unquestionable.
 And I am one that *believes* the doctrine.
 Thou wast he that *led* out and *brought* in Israel.

Beauty without virtue generally *proves* a snare.
 If thou *meanst* to advance, eye those before thee.
 A qualification for high offices, *comes* not of indolence.
 The desires of right reason *are* bounded by competency.
 Useless studies *are* nothing but a busy idleness.
Are virtue, then, and piety the same ?
 So awful an admonition *were* these miraculous words.
 If the great body of the people *think* otherwise.
 A committee *is* a body that *has* only a delegated power.
 In peace of mind, *consist* our strength and happiness.
 There is no slander, where love and unity *are* maintained.
 His character, as well as his doctrines, *was* assailed.
 Proof, and not assertion, *is* what *is* required.
 Right reason and truth *are* always in unison.
 No pains nor cost *was* spared to make it grand.
 Ignorance stupifies *the mind*, and is the source of many crimes.

—————Then *wander* forth the sons
 Of Belial, *flush'd* with insolence and wine.
 What you must chiefly rely on, *are* the attested facts.
 No axe or hammer *has* ever awakened an echo here.
 Did not she send, and *give* you this information ?
 Their honours are departing, and *coming* to an end.
 Neither wit, nor taste, nor learning, *appears* in it.
 Caligula *set* himself up for a deity.
 A tortoise requested the eagle to *teach* him to fly.
 'O, that it *were* always spring !' said little Robert.
 I at first intended *to arrange* it in a new form.
 The gaoler supposed that the prisoners *had fled*.
 Peter saw a vessel, as it *were* a great sheet.
 Peace and esteem *are* all that age can hope.

Alas ! no wife or mother's care
 For him the milk or corn *prepares*—or,
 Alas ! no *wife's* or mother's care
 For him the milk or corn *prepares*.

Thou bark that *sailst* with man !
 Haste, haste to cleave the seas.

EXERCISE VI.—PARTICIPLES.

What dost thou mean by shaking thy head ?
 A good end warrants not *the use of* bad means.
 Be cautious in forming connexions.
 The worshipping *of* the two calves was still kept up.
 In reading his lecture, he was much embarrassed.
 This devoting *of* ourselves to God, must be habitual.

That they estimated the prize too highly, was evident—or, It was evident that they estimated the prize too highly.
 He declared the project to be no less than a tempting of God—or, *than to tempt God.*

Every deviation from virtue is *an approach* to vice.
 It is extremely foolish *to boast* of immoral achievements.
 It was the refusing of all communication with paganism.
 Our deepest knowledge is, *to know* ourselves—the *knowing* of ourselves—or, *the knowledge* of ourselves.

He wilfully neglects the obtaining of unspeakable good.
To retaliate injuries, is, *to multiply* offences.
 These things are certain: there is no denying of *facts*.
 Publicly *to vindicate* error, is, openly *to adopt* it—or, *A public vindication of error is an open adoption of it.*

On his *fa'ther's* asking of him who it was, he answered, 'I.'
 Better: *His fa'ther asking him—or, When his father asked him, &c.*

Thus shall we escape *defeat* and *ruin*.
Unjust liberality is ostentatious pride.
 Wisdom teaches *a just appreciation* of all things.
 The procuring of these benefits, was a gratuitous act.
To do good, *disinterested good*, is not our trade.
 Such a renouncing of the world—or, Such a *renouncement* of the world—or, Such a *renunciation* of the world, is a pernicious delusion.

A free indulgence of the appetite impairs the intellect.
 The Acts mention *Paul's preaching of Christ* at Damascus—
 Better: The Acts mention *that Paul preached Christ* at Damascus. [Correct the next two examples in the same way.]

A constant view of objects prevents our admiring of them—or, *at* them.

We purpose *to take* that route when we go.
 What was the cause of the young *woman's* fainting?
 I perceived *somebody* creeping through the fence.
 I was aware of *their* intending to arrest me.

We saw some mischievous *boys worrying* a cat.
 To pursue fashion, is, *to chase* a bird on the wing.
Great positiveness is no real proof of a stable mind.
 By establishing good laws, *we secure* our peace.

Distinctness is important in *the delivery* of orations.
 He guaranteed, *that the permission which we demanded, should be granted.*

For the easier reading of the numbers in the table—Better:
That the numbers in the table may be more easily read.
 Recovering, *however, from the first surprise, we entered boldly.*

EXERCISE VII.—ADVERBS, &c.

Respect is *often* lost by the means used to obtain it.
 Such were the views of the ministry *at that time*—*of that pe-*
riod—or, *then existing*.
 Raillery must be very nice *not* to offend.
 Ye know that it is an unlawful thing.
Hence I infer that they were going *thither*.
 Quaint sayings are *often* long remembered.
 I cannot tell you whether this is the fact or *not*.
 Valleys are *generally* more fertile than mountains.
 A qualification *for* usefulness is acquired *by* study.
 Frequent transgression makes men slaves *to* sin.
 Let nothing *ever* induce you to utter a falsehood.
 The idle are, *by* necessary consequence, ignorant.
 The wind came about, so *that* we could make no way.
 Zealots are *seldom* distinguished *for* charity.
 Study is as necessary *as* instruction, and *even more so*.
 I never have *been*, and never shall be compensated.
 Humility seeks *neither* the first place *nor* the last word.
 He has never told me *any* thing more of the matter.
 These men ranked *high* among the nobility.
 Their bodies are so solid and hard, *that* you need not fear.
 Of her brother's political life *previous* to this event.
 Attainments *easily* made, are not *often* of much value.
 He has no other merit *than* that of a compiler.
 Venus appears uncommonly *bright* to-night.
 Men cannot be forced *either* into or out of true faith.
 To this man we may *safely* commit our cause.
 One crime cannot be a proper remedy *for* another.
 Venus is not quite *so* large as the Earth.
 It is *thought*, *that* makes what we read our own.
 Quagmires *commonly* have smooth surfaces.
 He was so much offended, *that* he would not speak to me.
 I have put my words *into* thy mouth.
 How wilt thou put thy trust *in* Egypt for chariots?

EXERCISE VIII.—PROMISCUOUS.

In his *father's* reign, they were connected and joined.
 What is the Earth, and *what are* its dimensions?
 He is a man a great deal heavier than I.
The privilege was never denied [*to*] the citizens.
 Thankful to Heaven that thou *wast* left behind.
 I have met with few who understood men *as well as* he—or,
as thoroughly as he.
 He *had* then recently returned from the east victorious.

He hoped that money *would be given* him.

Laws may *be*, and frequently are made against drunkenness—or, Laws may *be made against drunkenness*, and frequently are.

He appeared in *a* human shape.

I do not attempt *to explain* the mysteries of religion.

Ere matter, time, or place, *was* known,

Thou sway'dst these spacious realms alone.

One of the wisest persons that *have been* among them.

What is it but to reject all authority?

They advocate distinctions unworthy of any free state.

It would not *be felt*, and *it* ought not *to be felt*.

They who saw the disaster, were greatly alarmed.

He knew none fitter to be their judge *than* himself.

Record the *name* of every one present—or, *the names* of all present.

We doubt not *that* we *shall* satisfy the impartial.

But time and chance *happen* to them all.

You *were* in hopes of *succeeding* to the inheritance.

To make light of a small fault, *is*, to commit a greater.

Judge not before *you have heard* the cause.

Clear articulation is requisite in *public speaking*.

God is the avenger of all breach of faith, and of *all* injustice:

—or, God is the avenger of *all injustice and all breach of faith*.

I had a letter *begun*, and nearly half *written*.

It is better *to be* suspected than *to be* guilty.

Declare the past and *the* present state of things.

To insult the afflicted *is* impious and barbarous.

Goodness, and not greatness, *leads* to happiness.

It is pride *that* whispers, ‘What will they think of me?’

In judging of others, *we should exercise* charity.

Zanies are willing to befool *themselves*, to please fools.

Questions are *more easily* proposed, than *rightly* answered.

He forms his schemes the flood of vice to stem,

But *to preach* Jesus is not one of them.

EXERCISE IX.—PROMISCUOUS.

The property of the rebels *was* confiscated.

He was *extremely* covetous in all his dealings.

There were no *fewer* than thirty islands.

The plot was the *more easily* detected.

Of all the books mine has the *fewest* blots.

Whom does the house belong to?—or, *To whom* does the house belong?

Is this the person *who* you say was present ?
 Knowledge is to be acquired *only* by application.
 Policy often prevails *over* force.
 These men were seen *to* enter the house in the night.
 These works are *Cicero's*, the most eloquent of *men*.
 Thomas has bought a *large bay* horse.
 Your gold and silver *are* cankered.
 Now *abide* faith, hope, and charity.
 And, *he* destroyed, all this will follow.
 There is no need *of* your assistance.
Whom our fathers would not *obey*.
 Where can we find such *a* one as this ?
 They *set* out early on their journey.
 Philosophers have often *mistaken* the source of happiness.
 The books are as old as tradition, and perhaps older.
 This chapter is divided *into* sections.
 I shall treat you as I *have treated* them.
 A prophet mightier than *he*.
 Neither he *nor* his brother is capable of it.
 Richelieu profited *by* every circumstance.
 What was the cause of the *girl's* screaming ?
 Let him and *me* have half of them.
 I wrote to *the captain*, and cautioned *him* against it.
 Nothing is more *lovely* than virtue.
Him that is diligent, you should commend.
 They ride faster than *we*.
 Which of *those* grammars do you like best ?
 Neither of these *is* the meaning intended.
 Did you understand *whom* I was speaking of?—or, *of whom* I
was speaking ?
 Whosoever of you will be *chief*, shall be servant of all.
 Remember what thou *wast*, and be humble.

Was I deceived ? or did a sable cloud
 Turn forth *its* silver lining on the night ?

EXERCISE X.—PROMISCUOUS.

Changed to a *worse* shape thou canst not be.

For him through hostile camps I bend my way,
 For him thus prostrate at thy feet I *lie*.

Thus oft by mariners are shown
 Earl Godwin's castles *overflowed*—or,
 Thus oft by mariners are *show'd*
 Earl Godwin's castles *overflow'd*.

No civil broils have, since his death *arisen*.
 Nor thou that *flingst* me flound'ring from thy back.
 Whom should I see but the doctor!
 That which once was *thou*.
 To wish him *to* wrestle with affection.
 So much she fears for William's life,
 That Mary's fate she *dares* not mourn.
 Phalaris, who was so much older than *she*.
 They would have given him such satisfaction in other parti-
 culars, *that* a full and happy peace must have ensued.
 The woman *whom* we saw, is very amiable.
 The *first three* classes have read.
 A union in that which is permanent.
 Among *all classes* of people self-interest prevails.
 Such conduct is a disgrace *to* their profession.
 His education has been *much* neglected.
 There is no other bridge *than* the one we saw.
 He went and lay *down* to sleep.
 Who do men say that I am?
 Take to you handfuls of ashes of the furnace, and let Moses
 sprinkle *them* towards the heaven in the sight of Pharaoh.
 In eulogizing the dead, he slandered the living.
 If a dog give *both* the first turn and the last, he shall win.
 Neither the virtuous *nor* the vicious are exempt from trials.
 He spoke as if he *were* in a passion.
 Let him take heed lest he *fail*.
 We have all swerved *from* the path of duty.
 Neither can I agree with him.
 He wrote *both* sermons and plays.
 If a man say, 'I love God,' and *hate* his brother, he is a liar.
 He long ago *forsook* that party.
 It was proved to be *she* that opened the letter.
 Is not this the same man *that* we met before?
 I forego my claim for *the sake of peace*.
 For thou art a girl as much brighter than *she*,
 As she was a poet sublimer than *I*.

EXERCISE XI.—PROMISCUOUS.

There *remain* two points to be settled.
 I could not avoid *the frequent use of* it.
 The Athenians were naturally obliging and agreeable; they
 were cheerful among *themselves*, and humane to their infe-
 riors.
 I hope it is not *I* thou art displeased with.
 I never before saw *so large* trees—or, *trees so large*.

My paper is *Ulysses's* bow, in which every man of wit and learning may try his strength.

'Twas *thou*, whom once Stagyra's grove

Oft with her sage allur'd to rove.

I could not observe by what gradations other men proceeded in acquainting themselves with truth.

I will show you the way *in which* it is done.

To imprint, if it *signifies* any thing, is nothing else *than to make certain truths perceived*—or, *to cause certain truths to be perceived*.

This arose from the young *man's* associating with bad people.

He that never thinks, never can be wise.

It was *John* the *Baptist's* head that was cut off.

The Jews are *Abraham*, *Isaac*, and Jacob's posterity.

Two architects were once candidates *for building* a certain temple at Athens.

This treatise is *extremely* elaborate.

They descending, the ladder fell.

The scaling ladder of sugared words, *is* set against them.

One or both *were* there.

What sort of animal is that?

These things should *never* be separated.

His excuse was admitted by his master.

It is not *I* that he is engaged with.

I intended *to reward* him according to his merits.

They would *sooner* become proficient in Latin.

There *are* many different opinions concerning it.

There are many in town richer than *she*.

Let you and *me* (i. e. *us*) be as little at variance as possible.

A coalman, by *waking* one of these gentlemen, saved him from ten *years'* imprisonment.

If a man's temper *were* at his own disposal, he would not choose to be of either of these parties.

The birds their notes renew, and bleating herds

Attest their joy, that hill and valley ring.

EXERCISE XII.—PROMISCUOUS.

But we of the nations beg leave to differ *from* them.

This is so easy and trivial, *that* it is a shame to mention it.

You *were* once quite blind; you saw *neither* your disease *nor* your remedy.

Fluttering his pennons vain, plumb down he drops

Ten thousand *fathoms* deep.

The properties of the mirror *depend* on reflected light.

Were you present at the last meeting ?
 Hence *have* arisen much stiffness and affectation.
 The nation *is* powerful both by sea and land.
 That set of books was a valuable present.
 The box contained forty *pieces* of muslin.
 She is much the *tallest* of the three.
 They are both *remarkably* tall men.
 A *man's* manners may be pleasing, whose morals are bad.
 True politeness has *its* seat in the heart.
 He presented him *an* humble petition.
 I do not intend to turn *critic* on this occasion.
 At first sight, we took it to be *them*.
 The certificate was *written* on parchment.
 I have often *swum* across the river.
 I *wrote* four long letters yesterday.
 I expected *to see* you last week, but I was disappointed.
 We are *beset* by dangers on all sides.
 My father and *he* were very intimate.
 Unless he *act* prudently, he will not succeed.
 It was no sooner said *than* done.
 Let neither partiality *nor* prejudice appear.
 The obligation *had ceased* long before.
 How exquisitely is *all* this performed in Greek !
 Who, when they came to mount Ephraim, to the house of
 Micah, *lodged* there ?
 I prevailed *on* your father to consent.
 Always act as justice and honour *require*.
 They that transgress the rules, will be punished.
 With him *are* wisdom and strength.
 My conductor answered, that it was *he*.

Be thou, O lovely isle ! forever true
 To him who more than faithful was to *thee*—or,
 Thou lovely isle ! forever *faithful* be
 To him who more than faithful was to *thee*.

The joys of love, are they not doubly *yours*,
 Ye poor ! whose health, whose spirits ne'er decline ?—or,
 The joys of love, are they not doubly *yours*,
 Ye poor ! whose health *to latest* life endures ?

EXERCISE XIII.—PROMISCUOUS.

Having once suffered the disgrace, *they feel* it no longer.
 The meanness or the sin will *scarcely* be a *dissuasive*.
 Both temper and distemper *consist* of contraries.
 Which is the cause, the *writer's* or the reader's vanity ?

The commission of *generalissimo* was also given him.
 The queen's kindred *are* styled gentlefolks.
 They agree as to the fact, but *they* differ in *assigning reasons*.
 Their love, and their hatred, and their envy, *are* now perished—
 or, *have now perished*.
 The inquiry is worthy *of* the attention of every scholar.
 Young twigs are *more easily* bent than boughs.
 It is not improbable *that* there are *other* attractive powers—or,
 It is not improbable *that there are powers more attractive*.
 By this means *a* universal ferment was excited.
 Who were utterly unable to pronounce some letters, and *who*
 pronounced others very indistinctly.
 All vessels on board of which any person has been sick or *has*
 died, perform quarantine.
 Severus forbid his subjects to change their religion for *the*
 Christian or the Jewish.
 Magnus, with four thousand of his supposed accomplices, *was*
 put to death without *trial*.
 Art not thou that Egyptian *who* before these days *made* an
 uproar, and *led* out into the wilderness four thousand men
 that were murderers?
 An *attempt* to deceive children into instruction of this kind,
 is only *a* deceiving *of* ourselves.
 There came a woman, having an alabaster box of ointment of
 spikenard, very precious; and she brake the box, and poured
 the ointment on his head.
 My essays, of all my works, are the most current.
 We would suggest the importance of every *member's* using *of*
 his *individual* influence.

Thy sumptuous buildings, and thy wife's attire,
Have cost a mass of public treasure.

EXERCISE XIV.—PROMISCUOUS.

These people who *know* not the law, are cursed.
The iniquity of the people shall be forgiven *them*.
The favours which were promised them, having been denied.
 Rosaline, this favour thou shalt wear;
 Hold, take *thou* this, my sweet, and give me thine.
 Rely not on *the fidelity of any man* who is unfaithful to God.
 The rules are *quite* as concise as before, and *they are* more
 clear.
 For they *all* knew that his father was a Greek.
 Thrice was *the crown* offered to Cæsar.
 For a mine undiscovered, neither the owner of the ground, *nor*
 any body else, *is* ever the richer.

Death may be sudden to him, though it *come* by *ever* so slow degrees.

A brute or a man, *when he is alive, is a very different thing* from what *he is*, when dead.

I have known the *mere confession of* inability *to* become the occasion of confirmed impotence.

I am *exceedingly* joyful in all our tribulation.

If so much power, wisdom, goodness, and magnificence, *are* displayed in the material creation, which is the least considerable part of the universe ; how great, how wise, how good must he be, who made and *who* governs the whole !

A good poet no sooner communicates his works, *than* it is imagined he is a vain young creature, given up to the ambition of fame.

This was a tax upon himself for not executing the laws.

O my people, that *dwell* in Zion ! be not afraid.

As rushing out of doors, to be resolv'd,
If Brutus so unkindly knock'd or *not*.

His wrath, which one day will destroy *you* both.

I know thee not—nor ever saw, till now,
Sight *so* detestable as *he* and *thou*—or,
(to avoid the rhyme, the verse being blank,)

I know thee not—nor ever saw, till now,
Sight *so* destable as *thou* and *he*.

The *time at which* to come, *at which* to go,
To sing, or cease to sing, we never know.

PART IV.

EXERCISES IN PROSODY.

[ INSTITUTES OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR, PART IV.]

EXERCISE I.—PUNCTUATION.

THE COMMA.

“ Copy the following sentences, and insert the COMMA where it is requisite.”

RULE I.—SIMPLE SENTENCES.

The dogmatist's assurance is paramount to argument.
The whole course of his argumentation comes to nothing
The fieldmouse builds her garner under ground.

Ex. The first principles of almost all sciences, are few.
What he gave me to publish, was but a small part.
To remain insensible to such provocation, is apathy.
Minds ashamed of poverty, would be proud of affluence.

RULE II.—SIMPLE MEMBERS.

I was eyes to the blind, and feet was I to the lame.
They are gone, but the remembrance of them is sweet.
He has passed, it is likely, through varieties of fortune.
The mind, though free, has a governor within itself.
They, I doubt not, oppose the bill on public principles.
Be silent, be grateful, and adore.
He is an adept in language, who always speaks the truth.
The race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong.

Ex. 1. Hobbes believed the eternal truths which he opposed.
He that has far to go, should not hurry.
Feeble are all pleasures in which the heart has no share.

Ex. 2. A good name is better than precious ointment.
Thinkst thou that duty shall have dread to speak?
The spleen is seldom felt where Flora reigns.

RULE III.—MORE THAN TWO WORDS.

The city, army, court, espouse my cause.
Wars, pestilences, and diseases, are terrible instructors.
Walk daily in a pleasant, airy, and umbrageous garden.
Wit, spirits, faculties, but make it worse.
Men, wives, and children, stare, cry out, and run.

RULE IV.—ONLY TWO WORDS.

Hope and fear are essentials in religion.
 Praise and adoration are perfective of our souls.
 We know bodies and their properties most perfectly.
 Satisfy yourselves with what is rational and attainable.

Ex. 1. God will rather look to the inward motions of the mind, than to the outward form of the body.

Gentleness is unassuming in opinion, and temperate in zeal.

Ex. 2. He has experienced prosperity, and adversity.
 All sin essentially is, and must be, mortal.

Ex. 3. One person is chosen chairman, or moderator.
 Duration, or time, is measured by motion.
 The governor, or viceroy, is chosen annually.

Ex. 4. Reflection, reason, still the ties improve.
 His neat, plain parlour wants our modern style.

RULE V.—WORDS IN PAIRS.

I inquired and rejected, consulted and deliberated.
 Seed-time and harvest, cold and heat, summer and winter, day and night, shall not cease.

EXERCISE II.—PUNCTUATION.

“ Copy the following sentences, and insert the COMMA where it is requisite.”

RULE VI.—WORDS ABSOLUTE.

The night being dark, they did not proceed.
 There being no other coach, we had no alternative.
 Remember, my son, that human life is the journey of a day.
 All circumstances considered, it seems right.
 He that overcometh, to him will I give power.
 Your land, strangers devour it in your presence.
 Ah ! sinful nation, a people laden with iniquity

With heads declin'd, ye cedars, homage pay ;
 Be smooth, ye rocks ; ye rapid floods, give way ?—*Pope.*

RULE VII.—WORDS IN APPPOSITION.

Now Philomel, sweet songstress, charms the night.
 'Tis chanticleer, the shepherd's clock, announcing day.
 The evening star, love's harbinger, appears.
 The queen-of-night, fair Dian, smiles serene.
 There is yet one man, Micaiah the son of Imlah.
 Our whole company, man by man, ventured down.
 As a work of wit, the Dunciad has few equals.

In the same temple, the resounding wood,
All vocal beings hymn'd their equal God.—*Pope*.

Ex. 1. The last king of Rome was Tarquinius Superbus.
Bossuet highly eulogizes Maria Theresa of Austria.

Ex. 2. For he went and dwelt by the brook Cherith.
Remember the example of the patriarch Joseph.

Ex. 3. I wisdom dwell with prudence.
Ye fools, be ye of an understanding heart.
I tell you that which you yourselves do know.

Ex. 4. I crown thee king of intimate delights.
I count the world a stranger for thy sake.
And this makes friends such miracles below.
God hath pronounced it death to taste that tree.
Grace makes the slave a freeman.

RULE VIII.—ADJECTIVES.

Deaf with the noise, I took my hasty flight.
Him, piteous of his youth, soft disengage.
I play'd a while, obedient to the fair.
Love, free as air, spreads his light wings, and flies.

Then, active still and unconfin'd, his mind
Explores the vast extent of ages past.
But there is yet a liberty, unsung
By poets, and by senators unprais'd.—*Cowper*.

Ex. I will marry a wife beautiful as the Houries.
He was a man able to speak upon doubtful questions.
These are the persons anxious for the change.
Are they men worthy of confidence and support?

RULE IX.—FINITE VERBS.

Poverty wants some things—avarice, all things.
Honesty has one face—flattery, two.
One king is too soft and easy—another, too fiery.
Mankind's esteem they court—and he, his own:
Theirs, the wild chase of false felicities;
His, the compos'd possession of the true.—*Young*.

EXERCISE III.—PUNCTUATION.

“Copy the following sentences, and insert the COMMA where it is requisite.”

RULE X.—INFINITIVES.

My desire is, to live in peace.
The great difficulty was, to compel them to pay their debts.

To strengthen our virtue, God bids us trust in him.
 I made no bargain with you, to live always drudging.
 To sum up all, her tongue confessed the shrew.
 To proceed, my own adventure was still more laughable.

We come not with design of wasteful prey,
 To drive the country, force the swains away.

RULE XI.—PARTICIPLES.

Having given this answer, he departed.
 Some, sunk to beasts, find pleasure end in pain.
 Eas'd of her load, subjection grows more light.
 Death still draws nearer, never seeming near.
 He lies full low, gored with wounds, and weltering in his blood.
 Kind is fell Lucifer, compar'd to thee.
 Man, considered in himself, is helpless and wretched.
 Like scattered down, by howling Eurus blown.
 He, with wide nostrils snorting, skims the wave.
 Youth is, properly speaking, introductory to manhood.
Ex. He kept his eye fixed upon the country before him.
 They have their part assigned them to act.
 Years will not repair the injuries done by him.

RULES XII.—ADVERBS.

Yes, we both were philosophers.
 However, Providence saw fit to cross our design.
 Besides, I know that the eye of the public is upon me.
 The fact, certainly, is much otherwise.
 For nothing, surely, can be more inconsistent.

RULE XIII.—CONJUNCTIONS.

For, in such retirement, the soul is strengthened.
 It engages our desires ; and, in some degree, satisfies them.
 But, of every Christian virtue, piety is an essential part.
 The English verb is variable ; as, *love, lovest, loves.*

RULE XIV.—PREPOSITIONS.

In a word, charity is the soul of social life.
 By the bowstring, I can repress violence and fraud.
 Some, by being too artful, forfeit the reputation of probity.
 With regard to morality, I was not indifferent.

RULE XV.—INTERJECTIONS.

Lo, Earth receives him from the bending skies !
 Behold, I am against thee, O inhabitant of the valley !

RULE XVI.—WORDS REPEATED.

I would never consent, never, never, never.
 His teeth did chatter, chatter, chatter still.
 Come, come, come, come—to bed, to bed, to bed.

RULE XVII.—DEPENDENT QUOTATIONS.

He cried, “Cause every man to go out from me.”
 ‘Almet,’ said he, ‘remember what thou hast seen.’
 I answered, ‘Mock not thy servant, who is but a worm before thee.’

EXERCISE IV.—PUNCTUATION.

THE SEMICOLON.

1. “Copy the following sentences, and insert the comma and the SEMICOLON where they are requisite.”

RULE I.—COMPOUND MEMBERS.

‘Man is weak,’ answered his companion ; ‘knowledge is more than equivalent to force.’—*Johnson*.
 To judge rightly of the present, we must oppose it to the past ; for all judgement is comparative, and of the future nothing can be known.—*Id*.
 ‘Content is natural wealth,’ says Socrates ; to which I shall add, ‘luxury is artificial poverty.’—*Addison*.
 Converse and love mankind might strongly draw ;
 When love was liberty, and nature, law.—*Pope*.

RULE II.—SIMPLE MEMBERS.

Be wise to-day ; ’tis madness to defer.
 The present all their care ; the future, his.
 Wit makes an enterpriser ; sense, a man.
 Ask thought for joy ; grow rich, and hoard within.—*Young*.
 Song soothes our pains ; and age has pains to soothe.
 Here, an enemy encounters ; there, a rival supplants him.
 Our answer to their reasons, is, No ; to their scoffs, nothing.

RULE III.—APPOSITION, &c.

In Latin, there are six cases ; namely, the nominative, the genitive, the dative, the accusative, the vocative, and the ablative.
 Most English nouns form the plural by adding *s* : as, *boy, boys ; nation, nations ; king, kings ; bay, bays*.
 Bodies are such as are endued with a vegetable soul, as plants ; a sensitive soul, as animals ; or a rational soul, as the body of man.

THE COLON.

2. "Copy the following sentences, and insert the comma, the semicolon, and the COLON, where they are requisite."

RULE I.—ADDITIONAL REMARKS.

Death wounds to cure : we fall, we rise, we reign !

Bliss !—there is none but unprecious bliss :

That is the gem ; sell all, and purchase that.—*Young*.

Beware of usurpation : God is the judge of all.

RULE II.—GREATER PAUSES.

I have the world here before me ; I will review it at leisure : surely, happiness is somewhere to be found.—*Dr. Johnson*.

A melancholy enthusiast courts persecution ; and, when he cannot obtain it, afflicts himself with absurd penances : but the holiness of St. Paul consisted in the simplicity of a pious life.

Observe his awful portrait, and admire ;

Nor stop at wonder : imitate, and live.—*Young*.

RULE III.—INDEPENDENT QUOTATIONS.

Such is our Lord's injunction : " Watch and pray."

He died, praying for his persecutors : " Father, forgive them ; they know not what they do."

On his cane was inscribed this motto : "*Festina lentè*."

THE PERIOD.

3. "Copy the following sentences, and insert the comma, the semicolon, the colon, and the PERIOD, where they are requisite."

RULE I.—DISTINCT SENTENCES.

Then appeared the sea and the dry land. The mountains rose, and the rivers flowed. The sun and moon began their course in the skies. Herbs and plants clothed the ground. The air, the earth, and the waters, were stored with their respective inhabitants. At last, man was made in the image of God.

In general, those parents have most reverence who most deserve it ; for he that lives well, cannot be despised.

RULE II.—ALLIED SENTENCES.

Civil accomplishments frequently give rise to fame. But a distinction is to be made between fame and true honour. The statesman, the orator, or the poet, may be famous ; while yet the man himself is far from being honoured.—*Blair*.

RULE III.—ABBREVIATIONS.

Glass was invented in England, by Benalt, a monk, A.D. 664.

The Roman era U. C. commenced A. C. 753 years.

Here is the Literary Life of S. T. Coleridge, Esq.

EXERCISE V.—PUNCTUATION.

THE DASH.

1. “Copy the following sentences, and insert the DASH, and such other points as are necessary.”

RULE I.—ABRUPT PAUSES.

You say *famous* very often; and I don't know exactly what it means—a *famous* uniform—*famous* doings.—What does *famous* mean?—*M. Edgeworth's Frank*.

O, why, *famous* means—Now don't you know what *famous* means?—It means——It is a word that people say—It is the fashion to say it—it means—it means—*famous*.—*Ib*.

RULE II.—EMPHATIC PAUSES.

But this life is not all. There is—there is, full surely, another state abiding us. And, if there is—what is thy prospect, O remorseless obdurate!—Thou shalt hear—(it would be thy wisdom to think thou now hearest—) the sound of that trumpet which shall awake the dead!—Return—O! yet return to the Father of mercies, and live!

The future pleases—Why? The present pains.—

‘But that's a secret’—Yes—which all men know.—*Young*.

THE NOTE OF INTERROGATION.

2. “Copy the following sentences, and insert the NOTE OF INTERROGATION, and such other points as are necessary.

RULE I.—QUESTIONS DIRECT.

Does Nature bear a tyrant's breast?

Is she the friend of stern control?

Wears she the despot's purple vest?

Or fetters she the free-born soul?—*Langhorne*.

Why should a man whose blood is warm within,
Sit like his grandsire cut in alabaster?—*Shakspeare*.

Who art thou, courteous stranger? and from whence?
Why roam thy steps, to this abandoned dale?

RULE II.—QUESTIONS UNITED.

Who bid the stork, Columbus-like, explore
 Heav'n's not his own, and worlds unknown before?
 Who calls the council, states the certain day,
 Who forms the phalanx, and who points the way?—*Pope*.

RULE III.—QUESTIONS INDIRECT.

Ask of thy mother Earth, why oaks are made
 Taller and stronger than the weeds they shade.—*Id*.
 They asked me who I was, and whither I was going.

THE NOTE OF EXCLAMATION.

3. "*Copy the following sentences and insert the NOTE OF EXCLAMATION, and such other points as are necessary.*"

RULE I.—INTERJECTIONS.

Alas! how is that rugged heart forlorn!—*Beattie*.
 Behold the victor vanquish'd by the worm!—*Id*.
 Bliss! sublunary bliss!—proud words, and vain!—*Young*.

RULE II.—INVOCATIONS.

O Popular Applause! what heart of man
 Is proof against thy sweet seducing charms?—*Cowper*.
 More than thy balm, O Gilead! heals the wound.—*Young*.

RULE III.—EXCLAMATORY QUESTIONS.

How often have I loiter'd o'er thy green,
 Where humble happiness endear'd each scene!—*Golds*.
 What black despair, what horror, fills his heart!—*Thomson*.

THE PARENTHESIS.

4. "*Copy the following sentences, and insert the PARENTHESIS, and such other points as are necessary.*"

RULE I.—INCIDENTAL CLAUSES.

And all the question (wrangle e'er so long)
 Is only this, If God has plac'd him wrong.—*Pope*.
 And who what God foretels (who speaks in things
 Still louder than in words) shall dare deny?

RULE II.—INCLUDED POINTS.

Say, was it virtue, (more though Heav'n ne'er gave,)
 Lamented Digby! sunk thee to the grave?—*Pope*.
 Where is that thrift, that avarice of time,
 (O glorious av'rice!) thought of death inspires?—*Young*.

And, oh! the last! last!—what? (can words express,
Thought reach?) the last, last—silence of a friend!—*Id.*

EXERCISE VI.—PUNCTUATION.

“Copy the following PROMISCUOUS sentences, and insert the points which they require.”

As one of them opened his sack, he espied his money.
They cried out the more exceedingly, ‘Crucify him!’
The soldiers’ counsel was, to kill the prisoners.
Great injury these vermin, mice and rats, do in the field.
It is my son’s coat; an evil beast hath devoured him.
Peace, of all worldly blessings, is the most valuable.
By this time, the very foundation was removed.
The only words he uttered, were, ‘I am a Roman citizen!’
Some distress, either felt or feared, gnaws like a worm.
How, then, must I determine?—Have I no interest?—if I
have not, I am stationed here to no purpose.
In the fire, the destruction was so swift, sudden, vast, and
miserable, as to have no parallel in story.
Dionysius, the tyrant of Sicily, was far from being happy.
I ask now, Verres, what thou hast to advance.
Excess began, and sloth sustains, the trade.
Fame can never reconcile a man to a death-bed.
They that sail on the sea, tell of the danger.
Be doers of the word, and not hearers only.
The storms of wint’ry time will quickly pass.
Here Hope, that smiling angel, stands.
Disguise, I see thou art a wickedness.
There are no tricks in plain and simple faith.
True love strikes root in reason, passion’s foe.
Two gods divide them all—Pleasure and Gain.
I am satisfied. My son has done his duty.
Remember, Almet, the vision which thou hast seen.
I beheld an enclosure beautiful as the gardens of paradise.
The knowledge which I have received, I will communicate.
But I am not yet happy; and, therefore, I despair.
Wretched mortals! said I, to what purpose are you busy?
Bad as the world is, respect is always paid to virtue.
In a word, he views men in the clear sunshine of charity.
This being the case, I am astonished and amazed.
These men approached him, and saluted him king.
Excellent and obliging sages, these, undoubtedly!
Yet, at the same time, the man himself undergoes a change.
One constant effect of idleness, is, to nourish the passions.
You heroes regard nothing but glory.

Take care, lest, while you strive to reach the top, you fall.
 Proud and presumptuous, they can brook no opposition.
 Nay, some awe of religion may still subsist.
 Then said he, 'Lo, I come, to do thy will, O God!
 As for me, behold, I am in your hand.
 Now I Paul myself beseech you.
 He who lives always in public, cannot live to his own soul;
 whereas, he who retires, remains calm.
 Therefore, behold! I, even I, will utterly forget you.
 This text speaks only of those to whom it speaks.
 Yea, he warmeth himself, and saith, 'Aha, I am warm.'
 King Agrippa! believest thou the prophets?

EXERCISE VII.—PUNCTUATION.

"Copy the following PROMISCUOUS sentences, and insert the points which they require."

To whom can riches give repute or trust,
 Content or pleasure, but the good and just?—*Pope.*

To him, no high, no low, no great, no small;
 He fills, he bounds, connects, and equals all.—*Id.*

Reason's whole pleasure, all the joys of sense,
 Lie in three words—health, peace, and competence.—*Id.*

Not so; for, once indulg'd, they sweep the main,
 Deaf to the call, or, hearing, hear in vain.

Say, will the falcon, stooping from above,
 Smit with her varying plumage, spare the dove?—*Pope.*

Throw Egypt's by, and offer in its stead—
 Offer—the crown on Berenicè's head!—*Id.*

Falsely luxurious, will not man awake;
 And, springing from the bed of sloth, enjoy
 The cool, the fragrant, and the silent hour?—*Thomson.*

Yet thus it is; nor otherwise can be:
 So far from ought romantic what I sing.—*Young.*

Thyself first know, then love: a self there is
 Of virtue fond, that kindles at her charms.—*Id.*

How far that little candle throws his beams!
 So shines a good deed in a naughty world.—*Shakspeare*

You have too much respect upon the world:
 They lose it, that do buy it with much care.—*Id.*

How many things by season season'd are
 To their right praise and true perfection!—*Id.*

Canst thou descend from converse with the skies,
And seize thy brother's throat?—For what?—a clod?—*Y.*

In two short precepts all your business lies:
Would you be great?—*be virtuous, and be wise.—Denham.*

'But sometimes virtue starves, while vice is fed'—
What then?—Is the reward of virtue bread?—*Pope.*

A life of turbulence and noise, may seem
To him that leads it, wise and to be prais'd;
But wisdom is a pearl, with most success
Sought in still waters, and beneath clear skies.—*Cowper.*

All but the swellings of the soften'd heart,
That waken, not disturb, the tranquil mind.—*Thomson.*

Inspiring God! who (boundless spirit all
And unremitting energy) pervades,
Adjusts, sustains, and agitates the whole.—*Id.*

Ye ladies! (for indiff'rent in your cause,
I should deserve to forfeit all applause,
Whatever shocks, or gives the least offence
To virtue, delicacy, truth, or sense,
(Try the criterion, 'tis a faithful guide,)
Nor has, nor can have, Scripture on its side.—*Cowper.*

EXERCISE VIII.—SCANNING.

"Divide the following verses into the feet which compose them,
and mark the long and the short syllables."

1. DEITY.

Alōne | thōu sītst | ābōve | thē ēv|ērlāst|īng hills,
And all | immen|sity | of space | thy pres|ence fills:
For thou | alone | art God | —as God | thy saints | adore | thēe;
Jeho|vah is | thy name | —they have | no gods | before|thēe.—*Au.*

2. HEALTH.

Up thē | dēwǃ | mōuntāin, | Hēalth is | bōundīng | lightlǃ;
On her | brows a | garland | twin'd with | richest | posies:
Gay is | she, e|late with | hope, and | smiling | sprightly;
Redder | is her | cheek, and | sweeter | than the | rose is.—*Au.*

3. IMPENITENCE.

Thē ĩmpēn|itēnt sīn|nēr whōm mēr|cǃ ěmpōw|ērs,
Dīshōn|ōurs thāt gōod|nēss whīch sēeks | tō rēstōre;
As the sands | of the des|ert are wa|ter'd by show|ērs,
Yet bar|ren and fruit|less remain | as before.—*Author.*

4. FIETY.

Hôly ānd | pūre āre thē | plēasūres ōf | piētȳ,
 Drāwn frōm thē | fōuntāin ōf | mērcȳ ānd | lōve ;
 Endless, ex|haustless, ex|empt from sa|tiety,
 Rising un|earthly, and | soaring a|bove.—*Author.*

5. A SIMILE.

Thē bōlt | thāt strīkes | thē tōw|rīng cē|dār dēad,
 Oft pass|es harm|less o'er | the ha|zel's head.—*Author.*

AN OTHER.

Yēt tō | thēir gēn|rāl's vōice | thēy sōon | ōbēy'd
 Innum|rable. | As when | the po|tent rod
 Of Am|ram's son, | in E|gypt's e|vil day,
 Wav'd round | the coast, | up call'd | a pitch|y cloud
 Of lo|custs, warp|ing on | the east|ern wind,
 That o'er | the realm | of im|pious Pha|raoh hung
 Like night, | and dark|en'd all | the land | of Nile.—*Milton.*

6. ELEGIAC STANZA.

Thȳ nāme | īs dēar | —'tīs vīr|tūe bālm'd | īn lōve ;
 Yet e'en | thy name | a pen|sive sad|ness brings.
 Ah! wo | the day, | our hearts | were doom'd | to prove,
 That fond|est love | but points | afflic|tion's stings !—*Author.*

7. CUPID.

Zēphȳrs, | mōvīng | blānd, ānd | brēathīng | frāgrānt
 With the | sweetest | odours | of the | spring,
 O'er the | winged | boy, a | thoughtless | vagrant,
 Slumb'ring | in the | grove, their | perfumes | fling.—*Author.*

8. DIVINE POWER.

Whēn thē wīnds | ō'er Gēnnēs|ārēt rōar'd,
 And the bil|lows tremen|dously rose ;
 The Sav|iour but ut|ter'd the word,
 They were hush'd | to the calm|est repose.—*Author.*

9. INVITATION.

Cōme frōm thē | mōunt ōf thē | lēopārd, spōuse,
 Come from the | den of the | lion ;
 Come to the | tent of thy | shepherd, spouse,
 Come to the | mountain of | Zion.—*Author.*

10. ADMONITION.

In thē dāys | ōf thȳ yōuth,
 Rēmēm|bēr thȳ Gōd :
 O forsake | not his truth,
 Incur | not his rod.—*Author.*

11. COMMENDATION.

Constănt ănd | dūtēōūs,
 Mēek ăs thē | dōve,
 How art thou | beauteous,
 Daughter of | love !—*Author.*

EDWIN, AN ODE.

I. STROPHE.

Lēd bȳ | thē pōw'r | ōf sōng, | ănd nă|tūre's lōve,
 Which raise | the soul | all vul|gar themes | above,
 Thē mōun|tăin grōve
 Would Ed|win rove,
 In pēn|sive mōod, | ălōne ;
 And sēek | thē wōod|ȳ dēll,
 Where noon|tide shad|ows fell,
 Chēerīng,
 Veering,
 Mōv'd bȳ | thē zēph|ȳr's swell.
 Hēre nūrs'd | hē thoughts | tō gēn|iūs ōn|lȳ knōwn,
 Whēn nōught | wās hēard | ărōund
 But sooth'd | the rest | profound
 Of rū|răl beaū|tȳ ōn | hēr mōun|tăin thrōne.
 Nōr lēss | hē lōv'd | (rūde nă|tūre's child)
 The el|emen|tal con|flict wild ;
 When, fold | on fold, | above | was pil'd
 Thē wă|t'ry swăthe, | cărrēer|īng ōn | thē wīnd.
 Sūch scēnes | hē săw
 With sol|emn awe,
 As in | thē prēs|ēnce ōf | th' Etēr|năl mīnd.
 Fīx'd hē | găz'd,
 Trănc'd ănd | răs'd,
 Sūblīme|lȳ răpt | in ăw|fūl plēas|ūre ūn|dēfīn'd.

II. ANTISTROPHE.

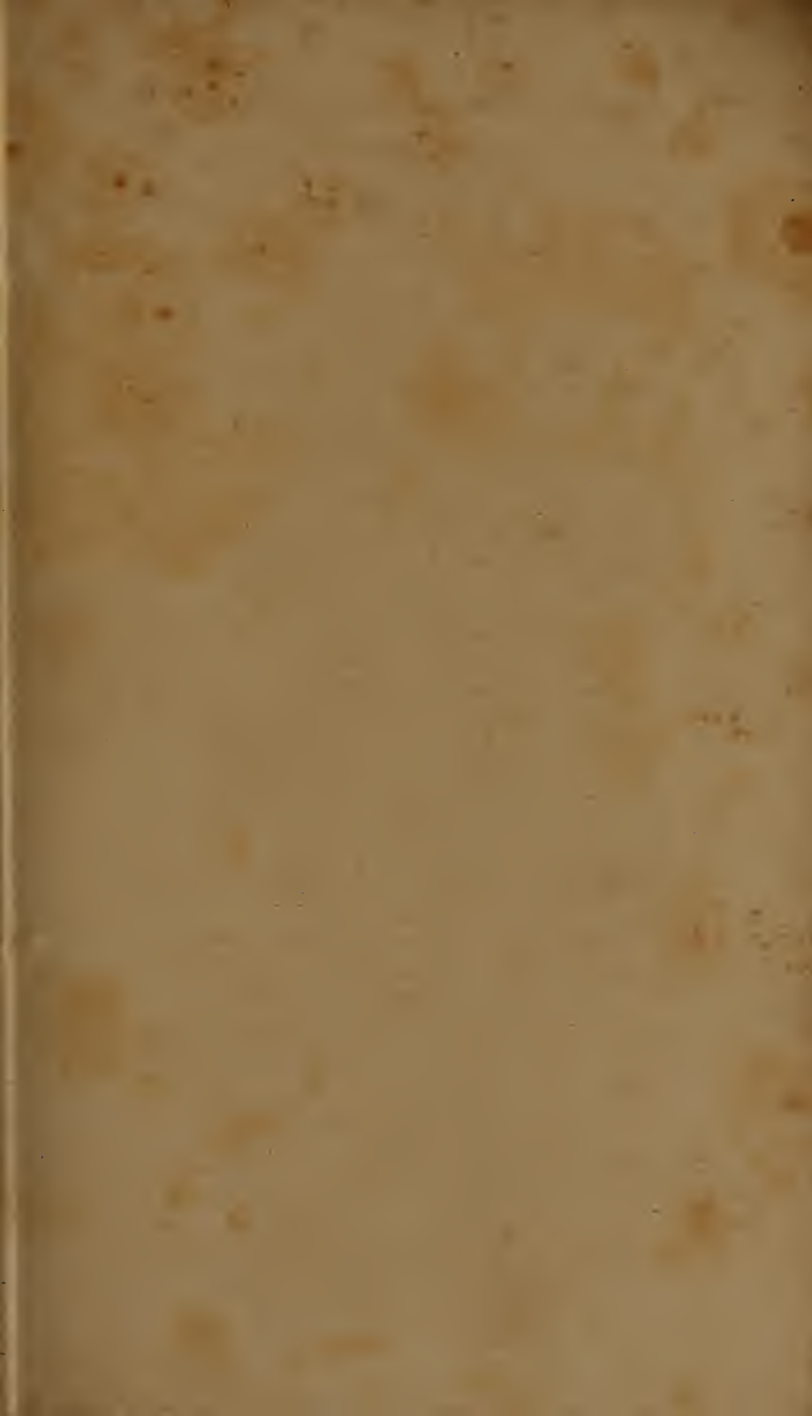
Rēcklēss | ōf dăin|tȳ jōys, | hē fīnds | dēlight
 Whēre fēe|blēr sōuls | bŭt trēm|blē with | ăffrīght.
 Lō! nōw, | wīthīn | thē dēep | răvine,
 A blăck | ĩmpēnd|īng clōud
 Infolds | him in | its shroud ;
 And dărk | ănd dărk|ēr glōoms | thē scēne.
 Thrōugh thē | thīckēt | strēamīng,
 Lightnīngs | nōw ăre | glēamīng ;
 Thūndērs | rōllīng | drēad,
 Shake the | mountain's | head ;
 Nătūre's | wăr

Echōes | far,
 O'ēr ē|thēr bōrne.
 Thāt flash
 Thē āsh
 Hās scāth'd | ānd tōrn !
 Nōw īt | rāgēs ;
 Oāks ōf | āgēs,
 Writhīng | īn thē | fūrīous | blāst,
 Wide thēr | leafy | honours | cast ;
 Theīr gnār|ēd ārms | dō fōrce | tō fōrce | ōppōse :
 Dēep rōot|ēd īn | thē crēv|īc'd rōck,
 The stur|dy trunk | sustains | the shock,
 Like daunt|less he|ro firm | against | assailing foes.

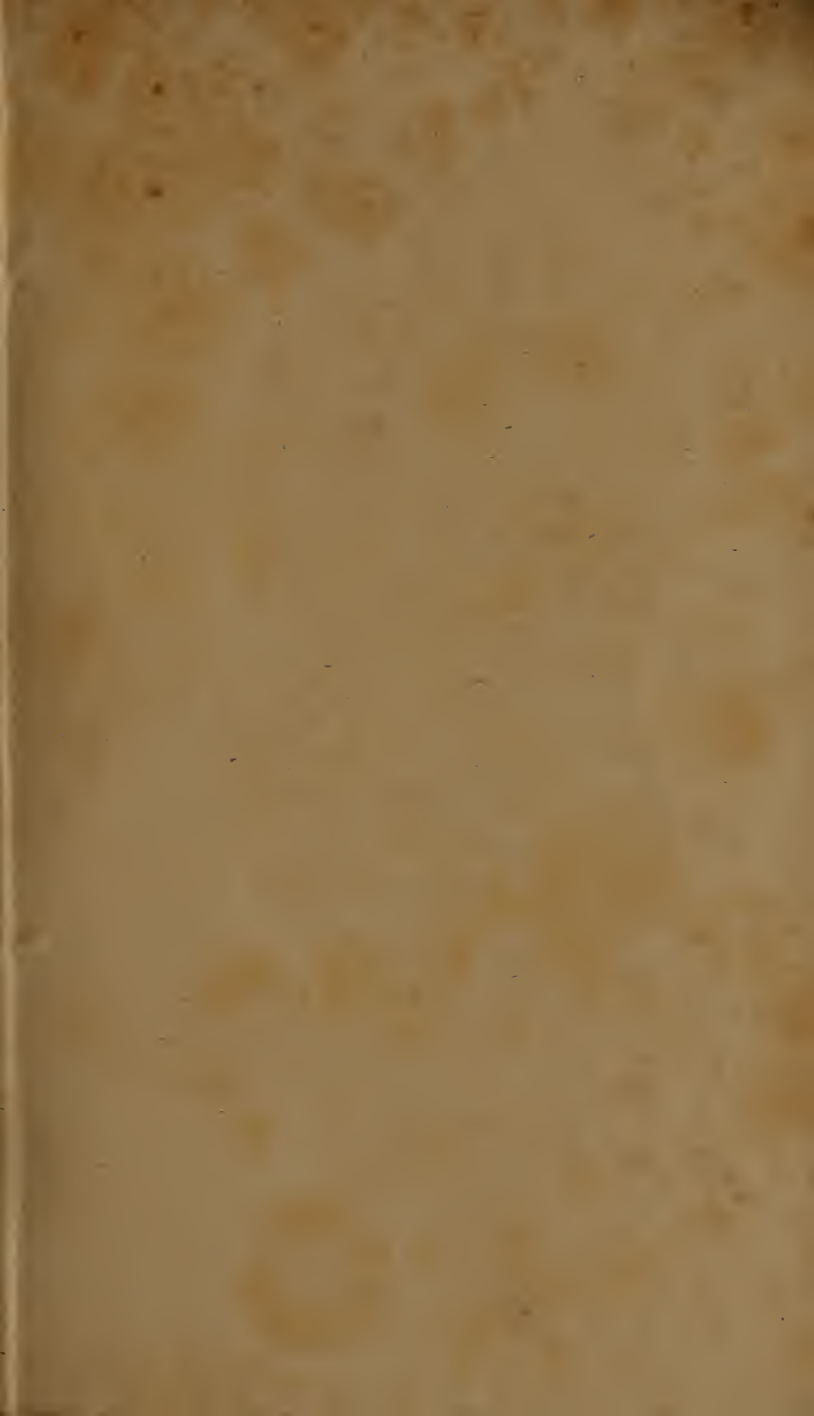
III. EPODE.

' O thou | who sitst | above | these va|pours dense,
 And rul'st | the storm | by thine | omnip|otence !
 Mākīng | thē cōl|lied clōud | thỹ cār,
 Cōursīng | thē winds, | thōu rīd'st | āfār,
 Thỹ blēss|īngs tō | dīspēse.
 The ear|ly and | the lat|ter rain,
 Which fer|tilize | the dust|y plain,
 Thy boun|teous good|ness pours.
 Dūmb bē | thē ā|theīst tōngue | ābhōrr'd !
 All na|ture owns | thee sov|'reign Lord !
 And wōrks | thỹ grā|ciōus will ;
 At thy | command | the tem|pest roars,
 At thy | command | is still.
 Thy mer|cy o'er | this scene | sublime | presides ;
 'Tis mer|cy forms | the veil | that hides
 The ar|dent sol|lar beam ;
 While, from | the vol|lied breast | of heav|en,
 Transient | gleams of | dazzling | light,
 Flashing | on the | balls of | sight,
 Make dark|ness dark|er seem.
 Thou mov'st | the quick | and sulph|'rous lev|en—
 The tem|pest-driv|en
 Cloud | is riv|en ;
 And the | thirsty | mountain | side
 Drinks glad|ly of | the gush|ing tide.'
 So breath'd | young Ed|win, when | the sum|mer shower
 From out | that dark | o'ercham|b'ring cloud,
 With light|ning-flash | and thun|der loud,
 Burst in | wild gran|deur o'er | his solita|ry bower.—*Author.*

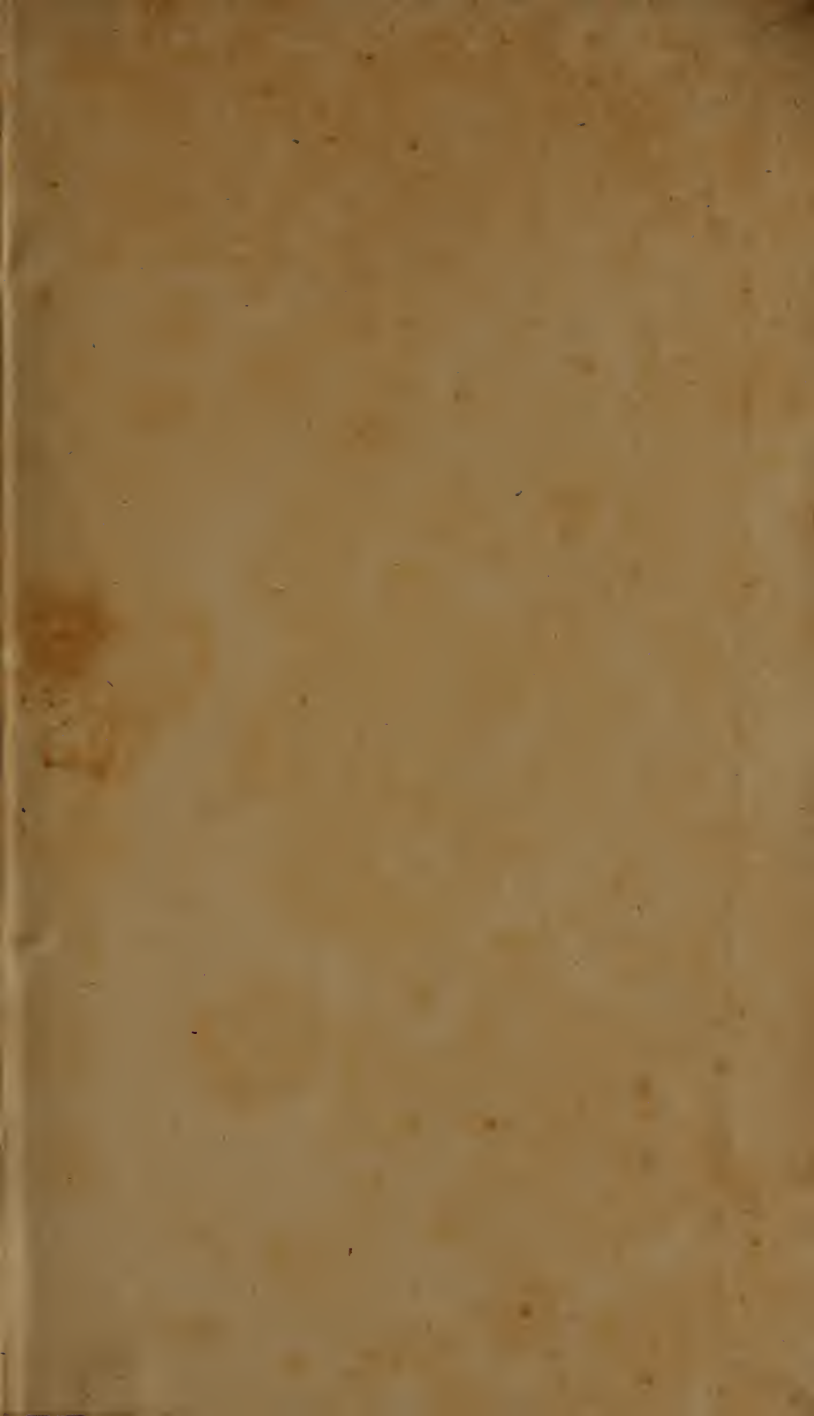
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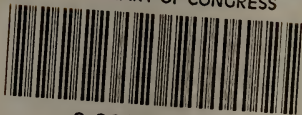


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